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WARNING CITED AS COMISO MISSILE BASE WORK GOES ON

LD240624 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Reports from Italy show that despite growing public protests, work continues on the base for the new American medium-range nuclear missiles at Comiso in Sicily. Our commentator Mikhail Dobrov writes:

As is known, the Italian Government has conditioned its agreement on the installation in Italy of the U.S. nuclear missiles on ratification of the SALT II treaty and on the start of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. It is true, however, that one of these conditions is forgotten by certain people, especially now that the Reagan administration has categorically refused to accept the SALT II treaty. Clearly, emphasis has now shifted to the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR.

When he submitted the new government's program to Parliament on 30 August, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini stated that the government would continue to observe the pledges it had given on the country's adherence to the NATO dual decision approved in December 1979 concerning medium-range nuclear forces and respective measures if negotiations with the other side produced no concrete results in a short time. As we can see, reliance is placed on achieving concrete results in a short time. The head of the Italian Government made this statement while the USSR was doing its best to make progress at the Geneva talks. Italian public opinion knows that the USSR has unilaterally suspended further deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country -- that is, in places from where they could hit objectives in Western Europe. The USSR also announced its intention, barring further worsening of the international situation, to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles this year and is already carrying out this decision.

By purposely disregarding the interests of the European countries and by deceiving statesmen and politicians of the countries of Western Europe, Washington openly aims at destabilizing the military and political situation on the continent. There are also politicians in Italy who try to justify by every means installation of the new medium-range nuclear weapons and to minimize the danger of changing the balance of forces in Europe. It is obvious that under the circumstances, the USSR cannot but take into account the real military threat. As the Soviet leaders have already said, every challenge will receive the appropriate response in order to preserve the balance of forces.

Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, has said that whatever types and numbers of weapons appear in the United States, they will find a proper response in the hands of the Soviet Armed Forces. If the United States and its NATO partners succeed in carrying out the plan to install nearly 600 new American missiles on the European Continent, the USSR will be forced to adopt measures that would place the United States and its allies in a similar situation. Responsibility for the new round of the arms race, which disproportionately increases the danger of nuclear war, would completely fall on the shoulders of the United States and its allies, who obstinately disregard the sincere hope of the other side for a process of nuclear disarmament and for resuming the policy of detente, which brought such fruitful results in the 1970's both for the West and the East.

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA MBFR SESSION

LD232054 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kovrigin reports:

The task of lowering the dangerous military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent becomes ever more topical in the present conditions when the aggressive circles of NATO, above all of the USA, are stepping up international tensions, spiralling the arms race, when the seats of conflicts and military confrontation are increasing in number.

The Vienna talks, a representative forum of 19 countries of Europe and North America, is called upon to play an important role in the solution of these tasks.

A regular 28th round of the talks opened today in the Hofburg Palace. Its plenary meeting was addressed by head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek. He said that the draft "Agreement on Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage" that was tabled by the Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is an important political step intensifying the talks. It offers good guides for reaching a mutually acceptable arrangement. The draft agreement has summed up the previous constructive proposals of socialist states and widened the range of mutual understanding by incorporating new compromise elements -- a number of provisions and ideas contained in the Western position, took into consideration the interests of security of states with special status. [sentence as received] The delegations of socialist countries at the same time called upon the Western participants to get down to joint practical work to formulate the text of the agreement.

The representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic criticised the draft "Treaty on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Related Measures in Central Europe" that was submitted by the Western delegations. This document reflects the non-constructive character of the stand of NATO countries on crucial matters of the talks, does not help bring closer the positions of the sides and in a number of aspects even rolls back the talks. Its essence is to ensure for the West unilateral military advantages at the expense of the security of socialist countries.

In its draft, the Western side tries to impose on the Warsaw Treaty countries unequal volumes and a discriminatory procedure of reductions. It avoids imposing a ceiling on the numerical strength of the air force personnel. Contrary to the existing arrangement, armaments are kept from the process of reduction which gives NATO countries a free hand for further build-up of the military arsenals. The draft does not remove an artificial hedge of figures put up by the West on the road to agreement.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON MBFR DELEGATION

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Soviet Delegation Arrives for Vienna MBFR Talks" in the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 3:

Last line should read: ...headed by V. Mikhaylov.

APN QUERIES GENERAL CHERVOV ON U.S. ARMS PLAN

AU221111 Warsaw RZECYWISTOSC in Polish 5 Sep 82 p 1

[APN interview with Gen Col Nikolay Chervov: "What Does Washington's Peace Demagogy Conceal?" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, who is a military experts, replied to questions asked by Vasiliy Morozov, APN military commentator.

[Question] U.S. leaders have recently made declarations on peace and even on achieving accords with regard to "cardinal" reductions in nuclear armaments. At the same time, they continue to refuse to pledge that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons and keep on announcing successive programs for intensifying nuclear, chemical and conventional armaments. What is the real aim of the U.S. administration's present policy?

[Answer] The U.S. President's recent speeches and especially the frank speeches made by C. Weinberger and W. Clarke as well as the Pentagon's document "Directives on the Buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces" have laid bare the strategy of the present U.S. administration.

Washington's words and practical activities are used to hinder the progress of the socialist movement and to disintegrate it from within. Various means are being used for this purpose: political pressure, economic blackmail, falsified propaganda, threats, demagogy and maximum support for the counterrevolutionary and subversive activities directed against the socialist countries.

In economic areas the United States is trying to break off economic relations between socialist and capitalist countries and to torpedo plans for economic developmen of the USSR and other socialist countries. Stopping at nothing, at times even to the detriment of the interests of its own allies, the United States is seeking to partially curb and even to completely break off economic and scientific-technical relations and to aggravate loan policy.

The question is, what normal interstate conditions can we speak of when the aforementioned Pentagon document states outright that the United States and its allies should declare an economic and scientific-technical war on the USSR in the period of peace? It looks as if the U.S. administration has decided to organize a kind of blockade against the USSR, ignoring the experience of history. Time is proving that the measures taken by the United States are boomeranging against the initiators. Such a policy merely aggravates the world situation.

[Question] What should be stressed in other areas of Soviet-American relations?

[Answer] The United States is conducting a political and ideological struggle against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community by liberally employing economic factors. Let us add that this struggle has never been interrupted, that it has acquired the status of state policy and is being waged with the most severe methods, with increased coordination and with ruthless large-scale use of all kinds of disinformation, provocation and falsehoods.

Propagation of the myth that there is a "Soviet military threat" is the main line of anti-Soviet propaganda. People are being forced to believe that the USSR is supposedly superior in military power and that Soviet military doctrine is aggressive in nature. At the same time, brutal lies are being spread that the United States is "lagging behind," especially in strategic armaments. All this is embedded in a stream of slanders directed at Soviet foreign policy and the Soviet Armed Forces and of allegations that the socialist countries violate human rights and that the Soviet Union "exports revolution."

However, international events continue to undeniably demonstrate the entire falsehood of those provocative allegations. Neither our Marxist-Leninist ideology nor the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy have had or have anything in common with those downright lies fabricated by the unscrupulous adversaries of detente and disarmament in the United States and NATO. These adversaries continue to spread lies about a supposedly dangerous superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries over the NATO bloc and to accuse the Soviet Union of aggressive plans. Obviously this is a harmful falsehood because it helps justify and cover up genuinely dangerous and aggressive measures, such as the intensification of the arms race and the saturation of the international atmosphere with the poisonous fumes of fear, suspicion and hostility.

[Question] What are the chief features of the present U.S. military strategy?

[Answer] The chief feature is the effort to give the United States and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The aforementioned Pentagon document puts down in black and white that the U.S. nuclear forces "should be superior to those of the USSR and should be ready to compel it to stop the war as soon as possible on conditions favorable to the United States." Specific plans for military preparations in the next 5 years provide for further efforts to strengthen the military power of the United States and NATO and to outstrip the Soviet Union in military technical equipment; in development of the organizational structure of land, air and naval forces; in the level of these forces' combatreadiness; in the perfect reliability of management systems; and in working out an effective war strategy.

The other feature is the forced efforts to create the material foundations for waging nuclear war. This involves the implementation of the most extensive programs for modernizing strategic aggressive forces, especially the "initial strike weapons" (the MX and Trident intercontinental missiles), as well as for nuclear and conventional armaments in theaters of war. Making basic efforts to prepare for a general nuclear war and, at the same time, searching for solutions to the problem of "how to ensure the United States' survival in such a conflict," Washington is quite serious in again staking on a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, which is confirmed in documents. In practice this has been attested to by Washington's endeavor to deploy by any means about 600 new medium-range missiles in Europe. The Pentagon thinks that these missiles will enable the Americans to achieve their political aims in Europe without the war in question turning into a world nuclear war, and, thereby, to avoid massive nuclear strikes at themselves. For the same reason studies are being made of the problem of deploying around the Soviet Union many thousands of super-precision winged missiles that can be launched from the air, the land and the sea, and that can carry conventional and nuclear warheads.

The U.S. and NATO armed forces are making active preparations for a war waged with exclusively conventional weapons and military technology. According to Secretary for Defense C. Weinberger, should such a war break out in any region, the United States and its allies must be ready to conduct military operations not only in the region concerned, but also to expand military actions to other regions. Troops are being prepared for use on a broad scale, particularly in the socialist countries. Such operations include sabotage and subversion and are to be carried out by subversive elements, commando units and other similar forces.

[Question] The war preparations should probably be considered in conjunction with the U.S. President's decision not to resume the suspended Soviet-American talks on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests and with the suspended ratification of the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-American accords on limiting nuclear tests and nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. Is this not so?

[Answer] Certainly. The point is that the United States should revise its position on nuclear tests. The attempt to present the aforementioned U.S. actions as a step toward achieving stricter controls over nuclear tests is just a bluff. The United States is not at all interested in a control system. What it wants is to continue a large-scale program for nuclear tests without any limits on the strength of tested warheads. The intensification of nuclear armaments calls for the construction of new warheads for the MX, Trident and Trident II missiles, long-range winged missiles and special ammunition for the B-1B and Stealth bombers.

According to THE BOSTON GLOBE, it is expected that "in the next 10 years at least 23,000 new nuclear warheads will have been produced." This was confirmed by W. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, when he said the following in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 May of this year. "Taking everything into consideration, we will have to carry out tests for a long time to come and perhaps include in them the warheads whose strength exceeds the agreed limit of 150 kilotons."

Refusing to talk about a ban on nuclear tests and ignoring the initialing of an accord on limiting such tests, the United States continues to pit its own interests against the interests of the entire international community and is trying to build up its security at the cost of the security of other countries. This leads to destabilizing the situation in the world and helps intensify the nuclear threat. These facts make it obvious that present U.S. administration's plans are not plans for peace. They are plans for war and aggression concealed behind demagogy on the subject of peace and a supposed readiness to reduce armaments.

GROMYKO HEADS DELEGATION TO UN SESSION

LD240950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, left Moscow for New York today, heading the USSR delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

UN COMMITTEE FORMULATES GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

LD231108 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] New York 23 September TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The discussion of organizational matters continues at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The General Committee of the assembly endorsed the inclusion of 138 items on the agenda for the session, which embrace all major problems of international affairs.

A central place in the proceedings has been assigned to the debate on the problem of curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear one. Discussion will be continued of the Soviet-sponsored proposals aimed at making constructive progress in disarmament. The agenda endorsed by the committee includes the question of banning the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass annihiliation and new systems of such weapons, a programme for nuclear disarmament, the convocation of a world disarmament conference, the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the security of non-nuclear states, and also the conclusion of a treaty on the full and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The agenda also includes six new items which reflect the desire of the world community of nations for strengthening international security, specifically, a large group of Latin American countries has sponsored a discussion of the Falkland (Malvinas) problem which arose as a result of the desire of Britain and its NATO allies to solve it by colonialist methods.

The session will pay much attention to the Middle East crisis whose acuteness has been emphasized by the recent monstrous crime of the Israeli military in Beirut. Various aspects of the situation in that region will be discussed at plenary meetings and in the main committees of the assembly.

Struggle in the General Committee developed around the problem of Puerto Rico. A decision on its inclusion in the agenda of the session was earlier taken by the United Nations decolonization committee. Representatives of a number of countries, including Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Soviet Union spoke in favor of a discussion in the assembly of the future of Puerto Rico, which had been converted by Washington into an American colony.

To prevent consideration of this question, the United States long before the opening of the session began exerting strong pressure on a number of countries. Many of them received a special memorandum from the permanent mission of the United States at the United Nations which contained unequivocal threats to those who will take a stand objectionable to Washington. The pressure had its effect on representatives of a number of states and as a result this question was not placed on the agenda.

Since the beginning of the proceedings of the session the United States and its allies have shown that they are going to use this forum for attempts to hamper the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples who are building their new society and effecting progressive economic and social transformations in a peaceful situation. This precisely has been borne out by the United States imposed decision once again to place the so-called "Afghan" and "Kampuchean" issues on the agenda of the session.

The imperialist and hegemonistic circles, Afghanistan's delegate M.F. Zarif said, are taking advantage of all means to divert the attention of the world community of nations from such really acute issues as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the racist occupation of Namibia and attempts to retain seats of colonialism. The representative of the USSR V.E. Petrovskiy declared that the so-called "Afghan" and "Kampuchean" issues were nothing but intervention into the internal affairs of sovereign states in defiance of the United Nations Charter.

UN CHIEF THANKS BREZHNEV FOR WELCOME IN USSR

LD231114 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary general, sent a cable to Leonid Brezhnev, expressing sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and heart-felt hospitality accorded him during his official visit to the Soviet Union.

The United Nations secretary general noted with satisfaction the opportunity offered him of hearing the opinion of the Soviet leaders on problems confronting the world community today. Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he attached great significance to the close and constructive relations between the Soviet Union and the United Nations. He reassured Leonid Brezhnev that the valuable support which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government render the United Nations is a mainspring of vigour and inspiration in his efforts aimed at the cause of peace and international cooperation.

N. ATLANTIC ALLIANCE CONFERENCE OPENS IN OSLO

LD222310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Oslo, 22 Sep (TASS) -- The 28th annual assembly of the North Atlantic Alliance Association, in which more than 300 representatives of 15 countries belonging to NATO (with the exception of Spain) are participating, opened here today. This year the annual meeting of the most zealous Atlanticists is devoted to the theme of "How To Improve Understanding of NATO's Goals", that is, working on public opinion in the member countries of the bloc for the purpose of forcing through the militaristic concepts of the NATO leadership. This task has been pushed to the forefront by the NATO propaganda machine in view of the broad scope of the antiwar movement in West European countries, the United States and Canada.

Speaking at the opening of the assembly, the supreme allied commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, American General B. Rogers, again advocated a buildup of the bloc's military potential. He demanded that member countries achieve an annual increase in military expenditure of no less than four percent in real terms.

He was echoed by NATO Secretary General J. Luns, who again spoke in favor of the North Atlantic bloc pursuing a "firm military strategy." He unceremoniously attacked participants in the numerous meetings and demonstrations of protest against NATO's adventurist course, especially because of the criticism voiced at them, denouncing the military policy of the Washington administration.

Norwegian Foreign Minister S. Stray, without casting doubt on his country's adherence to NATO, nevertheless stressed the presence of certain disagreements among the member countries, above all regarding the policy of the United States. Hinting at the Washington's desire to dictate its views to the "junior partners," he declared that "the foundation of relations between the allies must be a readiness to listen to and respect the opinions of the others, and also take as the starting point the fact that differences may occur."

S. Stray pointed out that the practice of consultations among member countries should not be relaxed, directly indicating that he had in mind the United States, particularly the current administration.

As an example of "public disagreements causing difficulties in relations between the United States and its European allies," the Norwegian minister mentioned the question of the discriminatory U.S. measures against the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, the obstacles created by the United States to the participation of the countries of Western Europe in supplies for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, the increased interest rates in the United States and contradictions in the field of trade in steel products.

EEC MINISTERS CITE DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. POLICY

LD240548 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Vladislav Stropkov commentary: "The Position of the Ten"]

[Text] The Council of Foreign Ministers of the EEC has held a 2-day session in Brussels at which a number of issues at the root of some serious disagreements within the Common Market were high on the agenda. A study of these questions again showed that the contradictions between the rival partners persist within the framework of the EEC.

However, the convergence of views on certain probems, that is, relations between the EEC and the United States, is significant. The participants in the Brussels meeting noted unanimously the harmful effect of Washington's policy in the economic sphere, particularly the financial and commercial spheres, on the economies of their countries.

The ministers expressed their regret above all over the U.S. measures to limit the import of West European steel and over Washington's refusal to respect the arrangements already made regarding this matter. The protectionist actions of the United States have already caused considerable harm to the metallurgical industries of the Ten. Recently, published statistics show that from July to August the production of steel in the EEC countries went down each month by almost 10 percent.

The question of the sanctions against the West European enterprises that are supplying equipment for the construction of the West Europe-Siberia gas pipeline was no less acute at Brussels. The foreign ministers declared that they regretted the situation that has arisen following the actions of the United States, and that they insist on the importance of the normalization of relations in this sphere. In other words, they again criticized the high-handedness to which Washington has resorted.

According to informed Western circles, the Ten are discussing the possibility of a meeting of the foreign ministers of France, Italy, Great Britain and the FRG -- the countries affected by the actions of the United States -- with the U.S. secretary of state in order to persuade Washington to revoke the sanctions. In short, the foreign ministers of the West European countries again agreed to disagree with the Washington line.

IAEA DELEGATES PROTEST ISRAELI 'GENOCIDE'

LD232104 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Ivanov reports:

The general discussion continues at the 26th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) taking place here. Delegates from 90 IAEA member-countries and representatives of different international organizations attending the proceedings discuss the goals and tasks of the IAEA in supervising the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the extension of international cooperation in nuclear power engineering. Many speakers stress that during the 25 years of its existence the IAEA has made a great contribution to the accomplishment of the noble goal, that of achieving a turnaround in the international situation and a transition from confrontation and the arms race to disarmament.

The accomplishment of this task would be facilitated to a decisive extent by the establishment in various regions of the world of nuclear-free zones like the one set up in Latin America under the Tlatelolco Treaty, Panamanian delegate Ernesto Koref said. The agency, according to him, could become a good forum for discussing this question.

The IAEA, set up a quarter-century ago, has made good progress in tightening the non-proliferation regime and thereby in promoting peace and detente, Vietnamese Delegate Nguyen Dinh Thieu stressed. He characterized as a major step in this direction the Soviet Union's decision to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Delegates Gyorgy Osztrovzky of Hungary and Abderrahmane Baddou of Morocco voiced serious concern over the fact that such countries as Israel and South Africa had not yet signed the non-proliferation treaty.

Just as on the day the session opened, as soon as the Israeli delegate ascended the rostrum most delegations walked out of the hall in protest against the policy of aggression and genocide pursued by Israel in the Middle East. The Israeli delegate tried to deny the IAEA's right to get involved in politics and therefore to condemn Israel's actions.

He was given a strong rebuff by the delegates of Nigeria, Egypt, Libya and some other countries. Having recalled the barbarous raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi research centre in June 1981 and the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut, responsibility for which is borne by Israel, Algerian delegate Slimane Cherif demanded the application of severe IAEA sanctions to Tel Aviv.

Libyan delegate El Ghout pointed out that, enjoying Washington's military, economic and moral support, the Israeli Zionists are cynically trampling underfoot international law. It is necessary to take most resolute measures to force the aggressor to respect world public opinion.

Today's meeting was also addressed by representatives of Lichtenstein, Turkey, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and a number of other countries.

BRIEFS

UN CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT -- An international conference has been held in Tashkent under the auspices of the United Nations to discuss ways and means of protecting water products. Representatives from 16 Asian, African and Latin American countries attended the conference. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82 GF]

U.S. CONFRONTATION GOAL TO SECURE ENERGY SOURCES

LD240900 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- The turn of the U.S. ruling circles from detente to confrontation is conditioned not only by their anti-Soviet strategy but also the desire to assert the United States' dominant role over other capitalist states, to subordinate developing countries to its diktat, writes in PRAVDA its political news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov. American imperialism feverishly looks for additional levers to exert pressure upon its rivals. Specifically it makes stake on the raw material problem. The calculation is to avail itself of the aggravation of the international tension so as under the pretext of "a Soviet threat" to take the key sources of raw material and energy resources under American military control. And thereby, on the one hand, to put Western Europe and Japan into dependent position, and on the other hand, to invigorate the United States' gendarme role vis-a-vis young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The U.S. ruling circles, the PRAVDA news analyst points out, view "war for resources" as a springboard to further their imperial aims. The petroleum strategy might serve as a patent example. Being in its time a major oil exporter, the United States took up the course of preserving its own reserves and increasing oil imports.

The area of the Middle and Near East, the author recalls, accounts for 50 per cent of petroleum extraction and 65 per cent of the exports in the capitalist world. Exactly therefore the Persian Gulf basin riveted the attention of Washington strategists. They are building up the U.S. military presence there for the sake of the very aim which is ascribed to the USSR in a hysterical campaign around the imaginary Soviet expansion towards "warm seas." American imperialism hopes that it would be easier to dictate its will to Western Europe and Japan by laying hands on the main artery which feeds their economies with oil.

One of the causes of Washington's hostile attitude to the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline and development of the bowels of the earth of the Sakhalin shelf, writes the news analyst, is exactly rooted in the desire to prevent the allies from diversifying the sources of energy resources and to preserve their one-sided dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

U.S. POLICY 'REIDEOLOGIZATION' OPPOSES DETENTE

PM231419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by N. Turkatenko: "The Transatlantic Latter-Day Crusaders"; carried under rubric "From the Ideological Front"]

[Text] Washington's turn toward confrontation accompanied by threats to unleash nuclear war did not happen suddenly. It had long been prepared by those forces which brought the present administration to power and "programmed" its activity. During the keen struggle within the United States over the policy of detente, its opponents could not fail to consider the change in the correlation of forces in the world (and primarily the establishment of approximate parity between the military might of the USSR and the United States) and the support of the majority of the country's population for the course toward detente. Under these conditions a broad program for the "reideologization" of U.S. foreign and domestic policy was elaborated to undermine detente. One of its main components was the unleashing of "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the entire socialist community and also against the developing countries and anti-imperialist movements.

The "reideologization" of politics replaced the concept of "deideologization" or "the end of ideology" since ideology had allegedly outlived its time and was unsuitable in our "pragmatic" age.

This concept was particularly fashionable in the sixties and initially to a certain extent reflected the process of rethinking the dogmas of cold war times -- a process which had gathered momentum in the United States. However, it had a dual face. Its authors and the politicians who latched onto it had no intention whatsoever of burying bourgeois ideology. Their aim was to achieve the "end" of Marxist-Leninist ideology and to force our country to undertake a "restructuring" of its domestic and foreign policy which would weaken the USSR and the influence of the ideas of scientific communism.

As the well-known U.S. political scientist R. Barnet admits in his book "The Giants. Russia and America," for instance, the attempts to disarm the Soviet Union ideologically were even before "a constant motif of U.S. strategy" with respect ot the world's first socialist state. U.S. ideologists and politicians are continuing to rehash this motif to this day.

These calculations were built and still are built on sand. The achievements of real socialism, the ideas of scientific communism are exerting decisive influence on the course of world development. The official enshrinement in very important documents of international law like the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was an important gain for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

This was also assisted by factors like the growing participation of the people's masses in the anti-imperialist struggle and the movement to avert the threat of nuclear war. In the United States itself the population has joined in the political struggle, seeking the real right to take part in determining the destiny of its country and its role in the world. This struggle became particularly tempestuous during the U.S. aggression in Indochina. Millions of Americans are now opposing the nuclear arms race increasingly actively.

The politicization of broad strata of Americans caused a certain alarm among the institutions of power in the United States -- if only because people were openly demonstrating their loss of trust in them. Thus those who had counted on "deideologization" in the direction necessary to U.S. imperialism could not attain their goals either in the international arena or in their own country.

In the prevailing situation the Washington ideologists and politicians steered sharply to the right. Discarding the concept of "deideologization" as inoperable, they embarked on the head-on ideological and propagandist indoctrination of the U.S. population and public opinion in the spirit of "true American values and ideals" under the slogans "Save America," "Restore its faith in itself and in its might and in U.S. ideals," and "Don't let the United States lose its leading role in world affairs."

The campaign on this salient began to be mounted back under the Carter administration, which made attempts to "rally the nation" and "return to the United States its authority as a moral leader" under the flag of "the defense of human rights" in the socialist and devloping countries. The "human rights" campaign's ideological charge also consisted in a desire to discredit these countries. On the practical plane the campaign was aimed at interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples with a view to preventing changes in the world inconvenient to Washington -- changes both causing detente and stemming from it. U.S. military might was hastily built up behind the screen of Carter's "moralism," which concealed Washington's hegemonist aspirations. As for the Reagan administration, it has already steered a course openly, without concealment, toward destroying strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, proclaiming a "crusade" against socialism.

It is also indicative that at the same time Washington has sharply stepped up the antipeople orientation of its domestic policy on the pretext of combating "creeping socialism," whose roots allegedly lie in the "liberal socialist" reforms of President F. Roosevelt's time.

Here Reagan and his policy's supporters are giving priority to the classic postulate of capitalism: unrestricted freedom for private enterprise, which is presented as evidence of their determination to rid the economy and society as a whole of "excessive interference" by the state. In fact this course is being steered by the state hand-in-hand with the monopolies. Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, describes this course as "a merciless antipeople, antiworker, anti-labor union, racist offensive."

Indeed, for Americans it is resulting in a further increase in the army of unemployed, a continuing reduction in their living standard as a result of the cutting back of social programs, unbridled inflation, and an increase in the tax burden. That is the price of "releasing" national resources for the needs of the military-industrial complex, which is accelerating the arms race. Counting on this "release" in the future, too, the Reagan administration has "built into" the economy military programs whose implementation will cost a fantastic sum on the order of $2 trillion.

To get the population to accept the present policy of militarization and preparations for military adventures a powerful propaganda device was called for, and the Soviet Union, whose might and influence are supposedly a threat to the United States' very existence, has been declared U.S. enemy No 1. Stress is again being laid on the doctrines of "containing" and "rolling back" both the USSR and "world communism" as a whole. "On a historical plane," former Secretary of State Haig declared shortly after the present administration took office, "we could be said to have discovered the sources of the greatest threat to world peace today -- namely, the Marxist-Leninist movement." Haig has resigned but the same methods are still being used to intimidate the public.

The administration was helped to "discover" the nonexistent "threat" by a whole gaggle of political scientists in the pay of the monopolies. At the start of the eighties the country was literally flooded with their "scientific" studies. Among those whose voices can be heard in this chorus are such "hawks" from the academic world as R. Pipes, who is working as East European affairs consultant to the U.S. National Security Council (he coined the maxim that the Soviet Union will have to choose between changing its policy or war); R. Cline, one of the directors of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington and former deputy director of the CIA; P. Nitze, leader of the "Committee on the Present Danger" and currently head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe; and J. Kirkpatrick, onetime professor at Georgetown University and currently head of the U.S. mission at the United Nations.

Working out a program and ideas for "reideologizing" policy and thinking in "cold war" terms, they continue to spread alarm over the "Soviet military threat," "expose" communism and grossly misrepresent and falsify the aims and methods of Soviet foreign policy. In an attempt to undermine the Soviet Union's international prestige, they claim that "it is impossible to have normal relations" with it since, so they say, the USSR is guided only by "national ambition and ideological imperatives."

By making these spurious claims and substituting "psychological warfare" for the struggle of ideas, Washington is trying to legitimize the U.S. "right" to use force, up to and including a "limited" or even "protracted" nuclear war, in order to recarve the map of the world, as is quite openly being talked about over there. Let me remind you of the thoroughly anti-Soviet and anticommunist "policy" speeches of the head of the White House, who has declared a global "crusade" to spread everywhere the "values of Western civilization," or, in plain terms, to establish a world order to the White House's liking.

The struggle of ideas is inevitable and the ideological factor's role in international life is truly enormous. But Washington refuses to see that "ideological struggle" is not "psychological warfare" and that it must not be used as a device for interfering in the internal affairs of states and peoples or lead to political and military confrontation.

RICHARD PERLE'S RECORD 'FANTASIES' DENOUNCED

PM231533 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 5

[V. Gan article under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?" "Richard Perle's Pearls"]

[Text] Washington-Moscow -- What fantasies Washington statesmen have! One imagines Soviet tanks on the capital's avenues and with a cry of "The Russians are coming!" throws himself out the window. Another in a moment of frankness admits that deep down he sees himself as a "lone cowboy bursting into a hostile town in broad daylight." Former Secretary of State Haig, his friends attest, imagined himself a martyr forced to carry the world on his shoulders. Among other things, Defense Secretary Weinberger is well known for his love of the Marine uniform and he invariably wears one when visiting military installations, although an artilleryman's uniform would surely suit him better since, as THE WASHINGTON POST has written, he has long held the reputation of being the "loose cannon on the Reagan ship's deck."

The innermost fantasies of Richard Perle, the U.S. defense secretary's closest assistant, in truth, have not been established for certain. But he is hardly any different from the "U.S. foreign policy makers" studied by Lloyd Etheridge, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology psychologist.

Were it not that these "policymakers" possess a nuclear arsenal, the doctor's conclusions would make you die laughing. Etheridge explained that they all see themselves as James Bond: Moved by heroic fantasies, they imagine themselves mighty fighters against evil, conquering it wherever they meet it."

Thus, if the respected scientist's 7-year (!) work is taken as a basis, it is quite possible to presume that Perle, too, is not without "heroic fantasies." All the more so since some can be clearly traced back as far as the early seventies when Perle was on Senator Jackson's staff -- that same senator for whom the word "detente" was blasphemy. The boss and his adviser together saw evil in the relaxation of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations at the time and sallied forth to combat it.

In 1972 Perle, strongly linked with the Zionist lobby, mobilized it against a USSR-U.S. trade agreement. And at the same time against those legislators who had refused to support the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which made mutually beneficial trade relations dependent on the United States' being allowed to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. The Zionists' desperate campaign, coordinated and directed by Perle, went down in U.S. political textbooks as a classic example of the Zionist lobby's strength and influence.

He continued to play dirty tricks on and to trip up the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations in subsequent years, too. But Perle's "golden hour" struck in 1979 when, together with Jackson and other "hawks," he launched a "lobby war" against the SALT II treaty, which was being prepared. While the world was living in expectation of this very important agreement on whose formulation nearly 7 years of joint efforts had been spent, the"Perle memorandum" was making the rounds of senators' offices. This "document," remarkable for its slander and crude fabrications, furiously reviled not only the U.S. delegation's stance at the talks but the talks themselves and their aims and tasks. Prompted by the "finest anti-Soviet minds," Perle advised legislators on how to thwart the SALT II ratification more surely and effectively.

A widespread campaign aimed at discrediting and defaming the still unsigned agreement was launched via the paid newspaper provocateurs of the likes of Evans and Novak, Sidey, Will and other crude professional disinformers of the "free press."

The stream of fabrications was so powerful that C. Vance, then secretary of state, in a fit of despair, publicly complained: "God alone knows how unpleasant it was for me to read reports which did not correspond to reality. But I could not stand up and say -- here are the real facts!" Even special hearings of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, to which Vance, Defense Secretary Brown and other administration representatives testified, were devoted to finding the sources of the defamation. Not a day passed without White House Press Secretary Powell castigating at press conferences the "leaks from Congress which distort reality."

The brewing scandal did not occur even though it became clear that at the center of the "circle of possible sources of the leak" was the same Perle. Some newspapers wrote that the "able" assistant, as Jackson called him, would "get hold of" confidential administration documents reaching the Senate and rework them in the "necessary vein" so as to release another canard to the greedy gang of Evanses and Novaks.

Some "political patrons" put the pressure on and Perle was removed without any special fuss. He left like a hero although by force of circumstances he had to do without an orchestra. He left well aware that whom "the devil helps no one can harm." He was not wrong -- Carter's indecisiveness and lack of firmness and principledness, as well as the anti-Soviet hysteria he himself had launched crowned the disgraceful venture into which Perle had put so much effort.

No sooner had the bellicose anticommunists headed by Reagan, who had always been personally opposed to SALT, entered the White House than they remembered Perle. They remembered him and set him up in the post of assistant defense secretary for international security policy.

He had shamefully taken offense at his old boss, but Perle found a common language with his new ones. Say what you like, but status is a great thing. Whereas previously Perle had been an "errand boy," now people greet him deferentially and shake his hand. Now he does not hang around in corridors but only has time to skip from chair to chair in the halls of various congressional committees.

He sat in the chair and, as the poet remarked, "at once smeared the care of everyday life, splashing paint from a glass...." The paint is totally black. "...If we have illusions about our enemy (the USSR, of course -- V.G.) and build the policy of disarmament on these illusions, if we sign treaties which create the false impression that our enemies have joined us in the search for restraint and agreements, we will set in motion historic trends which we may not be able to stop with any purchases of weapons or budget expenditure...."

Perle always has an abundance of such malicious anti-Soviet pearls. The well-known American diplomat and historian G. Kennan had such statements in mind when he spoke of "an endless series of distortions and oversimplifications, the systematic dehumanization of another great country and the common, standard exaggeration of Moscow's military potential and the supposed malevolence of its aims...."

But what does Perle care about his distinguished compatriot? He has a clear knowledge of his duties and "wears himself out" with work. His nimble figure flashes now here, now there. And now he is already presiding over a routine congressional committee, endeavoring this time to justify the acceleration of Pentagon programs to create chemical weapons by citing the "unprecedented buildup of the chemical warfare arsenal in the Soviet Union."

Not a day goes by without Perle announcing in a different hall that "detente with the Soviet Union is dead, but nostalgia for that policy of easing international tension remains and is harming the NATO allies' actions aimed at strengthening the alliance's defense."

The White House readily swallows Perle's demagogic arguments about the Atlantic alliance and partnership [soyuznichestvoy] not having its own ideas of "what this is eaten with," nor, incidentally, of the rest of surrounding reality.

And this is why they magnanimously give him the go-ahead for everything connected with imposing imperial will on their allies. It is precisely Perle who is appointed head of the special group set up at the Pentagon to draw up provocative plans for the redeployment of American troops together with nuclear weapons toward the FRG's borders with the GDR and the CSSR. He is the one entrusted with "placating" West Europe, which is anxious -- for the umpteenth time! -- about the White House's wild ideas about a strategy of "protracted nuclear war" against the USSR.

...If U.S. Defense Secretary Forrestal had not jumped out the window, he probably would have attested in a lucid moment to how dangerous "heroic fantasies" are. And it is not the fault but the misfortune of his present compatriots that such "fantasies" are living and thriving in Washington.

U.S. 'SLANDER' ON ATTEMPT ON POPE DENIGRATED

LD232248 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia September 23 TASS -- The news agency BTA has released a commentary which says:

One more "sensation," a TV film of the American NBC company about the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second, has been added to the spectrum of shameless slander on socialism.

The ballyhoo which preceded the release of the film and all the attempts of certain circles in Washington to turn it into an event have failed to conceal the fact that it is an abortive anti-communist piece of speculation.

As is their wont, they in the West have tried to impute the attempt on the Pope to Moscow and Sofia. It is common knowledge, however, that the socialist countries and communist parties reject terror. The allegation that Ali Agca had received instructions and weapons for his assassination attempt from Bulgaria, "corroborated" only by the circumstance that he had stayed in Sofia for some time, is totally groundless primarily because terrorism is alien to Sofia. Bulgaria's contribution to combatting terrorism is recognized all over the world, in particular, by Western countries. Moreover, the film itself argues that Agca had decided to assassinate the pope long before he passed through Bulgaria. If we follow the biased logic of the film, we should argue quite the reverse: Having stayed for a long time in Western countries, enmeshed in an anticommunist web of terror, career terrorist Agca has become a tool of their plans.

It is perfectly clear that the makers of the film and the forces behind them pursue a different purpose, that of covering up the CIA, the leading and most powerful world centre of terrorism and blackmail, and to shift the blame for the attempt on the pope's life onto the socialist countries, which are in principle against terrorism as a means of conducting policy. The crusade launched by Reagan against socialism organically includes undercover operations. Whatever the film does to pour lies on Moscow, Sofia, and socialist countries in general, it cannot eclipse the truth. One of the major arguments of the film, namely, the claim that the assassination attempt is explained by the fact that the pope sent in 1980 a letter to the Soviet Union over the events in Poland, has been officially denied by the Vatican. A Vatican spokesman also denied the allegation about the terrorist's "contacts" with Moscow.

Moscow and Sofia "are linked" with Agca in the same way as the Communist International was once "linked" with Van der Lube, recruited by the Gestapo, who became the Gestapo's accomplice in setting fire to the Reichstag. Agca, a member of a neofascist organization, is today's product of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

The fact that the authors of the film cite no proof to back their allegations confirms anew that a tendentious and crude campaign has been unleashed by imperialism against the USSR, Bulgaria and real socialism in general.

ALEKSEYEV ON SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO SUN YAT-SEN

OW231557 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Alekseyev's third talk in the series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship" -- no subtitle for this talk]

[Excerpts] From the very day of its founding, the Soviet Union gave friendly assistance to the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle. In January 1923, Dr Sun Yat-sen requested Soviet support for the then revolutionary movement in China. In a letter to Moscow, he stressed that he would like to accept suggestions and help from the Soviet Union regarding reorganization of the Kuomintang, building a revolutionary army, conducting a northern expedition for the unification of the motherland and receiving financial aid for carrying out pioneer undertakings he had planned. In response to this request, a telegram was dispatched from Moscow on 1 May 1923, stating that the Soviet Government was willing to support the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people.

As requested by Dr Sun Yat-sen, Bolshevik Borodin came to Guangzhou in September 1923 as political adviser. Also arriving in Guangzhou at that time were Soviet military advisers. The most important task before the Chinese revolutionary force at that time was to build a united anti-imperialist front. To cope with the conditions in China, the Communist International proposed that the United Front be established by uniting the CPC and Kuomintang while maintaining the former's independence, politically and organizationally. Despite the difficulties involved, the work of forming the United Front produced a satisfactory result: In January 1924, the first Kuomintang congress was held; Soviet political adviser Borodin and Chinese communists participated in preparations for this congress, attended it and took part in drafting the relevant documents. Borodin formed close ties with the Chinese Communists and offered them a number of suggestions. The United Front was thus established organizationally, and the Kuomintang became a coalition party of all classes willing to struggle against imperialist control in China, namely, workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie.

Of great importance was the work of the Soviet military advisers in training military cadres. They played an active role in building the Huangpu Military Academy, from which scores of noted military leaders and CPC members graduated. Funds for setting up and operating the academy during 1924-25 were totally provided by the Soviet Government, while the task of teaching was undertaken by Soviet advisers.

The Soviet military advisers formulated a plan for forming a shock force division and suggested that most of the Soviet-provided rifles, machineguns artillery and ammunition be given to this division. Later, in the campaign for the liberation of Guangdong, this division played a solo role. The Soviet military advisers not only helped build the armed forces, but also directly participated in that campaign to wipe out the rebels.

While highly valuing Soviet assistance, Dr Sun Yat-sen expressed the hope that daybreak would soon come, and at that time the Soviet Union, as a good friend and ally, would welcome a strong and independent China. In the great war for the freedom of the oppressed nations in the world, he hoped, the two countries would march hand in hand towards victory.

HISTORY OF USSR-PRC FOREIGN POLICY INITIATIVES

OW221824 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Soviet-Chinese relations have always been of great significance because they are not only a matter of bilateral relations but an important factor for advancing the interests of this large region and the world as a whole.

The 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the various plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee since the 24th CPSU Congress and Soviet leaders in their speeches have clearly elaborated on our attitude toward the PRC. The following are some facts in this regard:

The Soviet Union put forward a number of important proposals in the 1960's such as proposals for holding a summit conference between the leaders of the two countries, concluding a treaty of renunciation of the use of force and a nonaggression treaty, holding talks on the normalization and improvement of relations between the two countries and signing documents on (?the improvement of relations) between the two countries. These proposals are known to all.

In 1976 the Soviet side proposed talks to sign an agreement under which the two countries would not resort to force or carry out aggression against each other. The agreement would include a ban on the use of nuclear weapons against each other, and on war propaganda and preparations for war against the other side.

In 1971 the Soviet Government proposed to sign immediately a Soviet-Chinese treaty of renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, including conventional weapons, missiles and nuclear weapons.

In 1973 our country put forward a draft agreement on the boundary of the eastern section of the Soviet-Chinese border which would solve all boundary problems in the 4,300-km-long section of the borders.

During the Soviet-Chinese border talks in 1976, our side reiterated its earlier proposal for concluding a treaty of renunciation of the use of force against each other a nonaggression treaty.

In 1978 the Supreme Soviet Presidium suggested to the Chinese National People's Congress that the two countries issue a joint statement on the principles for Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet Union has also put forward new proposals in the 1980's. On 7 March 1981, the Soviet Union made a proposal to China to hold talks on adopting confidence-building measures in the Far East. These confidence-building measures would help relax the tension and consolidate peace in this important region of the world. In September 1981, the Soviet Union proposed to continue the Soviet-Chinese border talks. In December 1981, it also proposed to resume contacts between the two countries concerning scientific and technological cooperation.

The speech made by Comrade Brezhnev in Tashkent on 24 March 1982 holds a particularly important position in the proposals on the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations put forward by the CPSU and its leaders. The new proposal embodied in this speech is a continuation and further development of our principle policy toward China. In his speech in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev clearly pointed out: The Soviet Union is prepared to come to terms, without any preconditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations, and these certainly would not be to the detriment of third countries.

SOVIET RUNNERS ARRIVE FOR BEIJING MARATHON

OW240351 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A team of Soviet marathon runners headed by Vladimir (Avilov) arrived by plane in Beijing at noon on 23 September. The team includes coach Aleksey (Podvigov) and marathon runners (Tsedenbal Dzumanazarov), (Anatoliy Aryukov) and (Yuriy Peshkov). They will take part in the 1982 Beijing International Marathon on 26 September.

Thirty-eight athletes from Beligum, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, the DPRK, Sweden, Tanzania, the United States and Hong Kong will also take part in the marathon together with 195 PRC athletes. This is the second Beijing International Marathon after the marathon held last year. The International Track and Field Federation has already confirmed that the Beijing International Marathon is becoming a traditional annual event.

IZVESTIYA ON ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

LD232046 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- "The present-day advocates of Japanese expansionism are trying to rally the people under the banners of revenge, to set it again on its neighbours. This and nothing else is the main aim of the widening campaign 'to revise history,'" IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper comments on another bout of anti-Soviet hysteria in Japan whose aim is to present Japan at the final stage of the Second World War as a sort of "victim of the Soviet aggression," as a lamb to be slaughtered by the "Reds".

In this connection the article says that Japan's intentions and actions with regard to the Soviet Union all through the Second World War showed that Japanese militarism supported Hitler Germany and was preparing to attack the Soviet Union when a chance offered itself. "The Japanese rulers preferred the course at the continuation of war which remained valid even after the defeat of Hitler Germany," the newspaper says.

IZVESTIYA recalls that the Soviet Union had to declare a war on the Far Eastern aggressor after it became obvious that Japanese militarists were not going to capitulate.

"The conclusion is clear. The Soviet Union's actions were not against the Japanese people, but against Japanese militarism. It acted not out of self-seeking considerations but to discharge the duty to the allies, to peoples that were bled white under the yoke of the aggressors. Its action brought closer the end of militarists, saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, liberated from the colonial bondage tens of millions of people, sped up the victory of the revolution in China. This is what the Tokyo 'historiographers' now try to remove from history," the article says.

"There is one explanation for the fact that the campaign of slander against the Soviet Union that is presented in the form of 'historic research' goes on. It is that the process of ridding Japan of the filth of reckless militarism has not yet been completed," the newspaper writes.

RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN KURILES DISCOVERED

LD202320 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 20 Sep 82

["The Island's Mystery Unravelled" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- An archeological season has ended on Urup, one of the main islands of the Kurile chain, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Archelolgists discovered fascinating evidence of how the Russians developed the Kurile Islands.

A Russian settlement, Kurilorossiya, appeared on Urup in Aleutka Bay, protected from storms, way back in the 18th century. The island is not inhabited at present. Practically no material evidence of that period has been found. That is why the Sakhalin local lore museum sponsored an expedition jointly with the USSR Geographical Society. The results of the digs surpassed all expectations. A thick cultural layer has been found, which seemed to be an ancient construction site containing chips, axes, forging furnaces and various metal parts. Cannon balls and a flint-lock barrel, a copper cross, vessels with Russian inscriptions and a five-kopeck coin dated 1834 have also been uncovered. Says the head of the expedition, master of sciences (history), V. Shibin:

"The findings will be thoroughly studied. But it is already clear that the 'Russian layer' on Urup is the lowest. All other layers are more recent. Work to investigate Kurilorossiya is scheduled for five years. An exhibition of Urup finds will open at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk's local lore museum in the coming winter.

INDIRA GANDHI LEAVES MOSCOW FOR TALLINN

Brezhnev at Airport

LD231752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, left Moscow for Tallinn today. She is making an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Indira Gandhi was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Among those in the leave-taking party were diplomatic officials of the Embassy of the Republic of India in the USSR, Indian students studying in Moscow and representatives of the capital's working people.

In honor of the delegation, the state flags of the two friendly countries were raised at the airport and a guard of honor of troops from the Moscow garrison was lined up. An orchestra played the state anthems of the Republic of India and of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi inspected the formation of Soviet soldiers. The solemn ceremony of leave-taking ended with a march past the guard of honor.

The state flags of the two countries and greetings banners were hung in the streets and squares through which the motorcade and motorcycle escort of honor passed en route to the airport from the city. Muscovites gave a warm greeting to the leaders of the two countries as they passed.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0240 GMT on 24 September reports on Indira Gandhi's departure from Moscow and adds: Before her departure for Tallinn, Mrs Gandhi addressed the Indian community. She asked the Indians living abroad to boost the image of the country. She advised the Indian students in Moscow to help promote Indo-Soviet relations.]

Moscow TV Coverage

LD232108 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in its 1700 GMT newscast on 23 September carries a film report of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's departure from Moscow airport for Tallinn today.

The opening shot shows a motorcade heading for the airport with crowds of people lining the route. The camera cuts to show Brezhnev emerging from the airport building with Gandhi on his left followed by an unidentified military officer and other officials. Tikhonov appears to be in conversation with Gandhi. As Brezhnev approaches a set of steps an aide takes his elbow, at which point the camera cuts to a shot of the military honor guard.

Next the camera shows Brezhnev and Gandhi together taking the salute from the honor guard commander. Behind Brezhnev and to his right stands the military officer. Further behind, on the far left of the screen can be seen Arkhipov, next to him Gromyko and then Tikhonov and other officials.

During the playing of the state anthems which follows, Brezhnev, Gandhi and the other officials stand at attention. The camera cuts intermittently to shots of the Indian and Soviet state flags and the honor guard. Brezhnev appears to list slightly to one side throughout the anthems.

After the playing of the anthems Brezhnev and Gandhi, with other officials, step forward to review the honor guard. Gandhi then moves across to shake hands with a number of officials. Brezhnev walks alongside Gandhi. At one point here Brezhnev appears a little unsteady on his feet, but recovers and continues. The aide who formerly took Brezhnev's elbow moves behind Brezhnev and follows him. The camera cuts to shots of flag-waving crowds and the honor guard.

Next the camera shows Brezhnev and Gandhi watching a military parade. Behind them, Gromyko can be seen on the far left of the screen with Tikhonov on his left. The shot widens to include Arkhipov on Gromyko's right and also other officials. Gromyko and Arkhipov appear to be in conversation. The camera then shows Brezhnev and Gandhi walking toward the aircraft, followed by, from left to right, Arkhipov, Gromyko and Tikhonov and other officials.

Brezhnev and others then pose for a group shot for the photographers. The front rank comprises, from left to right, Arkhipov, Gromyko, Brezhnev, Gandhi and Tikhonov. Two unidentified officials stand behind them. Brezhnev then shakes hands with Gandhi and speaks to her. Next Gandhi shakes hands with Tikhonov, Gromyko and Arkhipov, in that order.

As Gandhi boards the aircraft the leaders wave goodbye. They stand in a line comprising, from left to right, Arkhipov, Gromyko, Brezhnev and Tikhonov. The final shot shows the aircraft taking off.

Arrival in Estonia

LD231744 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tallinn September 23 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has arrived in Tallinn, capital of Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic, today.

She was welcomed in Tallinn by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Valter Klauson, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, and other officials.

The prime minister was warmly welcomed by representatives of the working people of the city.

AFP REPORTS GANDHI PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

NC222114 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sep 22 (AFP) -- World security and intensified industrial cooperation between India and the Soviet Union were at the center of talks here today between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

At a press conference, Mrs Gandhi gave an idea of the range of subjects broached during her visit when she expanded on such subjects as Afghanistan, development aid and the construction of a nuclear plant in India with Soviet assistance.

On the nuclear plant, Mrs Gandhi would only say that the project in a first stage would require preparatory study by experts from the two countries. Diplomats here said earlier that the Soviet-proposed project was for a 1,000-megawatt plant.

Other areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union were discussed. Mrs Gandhi included steel production, coal mining and textile industries. Relations between the two countries should be developed further, she underlined.

On Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi came out for a political solution, urging that discussions should be pursued at the United Nations. India and the Soviet Union saw eye to eye on the desirability of this procedure, she said.

"There are two sides to the problem," she declared. On the one hand, she said, "there is interference in Afghanistan's affairs, where some rebels receive help from outside."

On the other, she added, "we would like Soviet troops to leave -- but I said on many occasions that the problem has to be seen in totality."

Mrs Gandhi said that India supported a call by President Brezhnev for a pledge by both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact to refrain from extending their area of activity to Asia, Africa and Latin America. Her country, she added, was always in favor of any initiative serving peace.

An agreement on the need for a nuclear test ban had earlier today been reached between the Indian premier and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, according to TASS news agency.

In that conversation, according to the agency, Southeast Asian problems were also discussed.

Later, President Brezhnev raised the related problem of Soviet-Chinese relations, informing Mrs Gandhi of recent Soviet moves towards a rapprochement with Beijing, including the reopening of border talks between the two countries.

PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR GANDHI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September publishes on page 2 a TASS report of Leonid Brezhnev's 20 September Kremlin dinner speech. It has been compared to the item published on pages D 1-3 of the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Reportage on Indira Gandhi's Visit to Moscow": "Brezhnev Speech" and the following variation has been noted:

Page D 2, paragraph 5, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...assistance given to India in resolving a number of major economic problems -- in building the groundwork.... [supplying additional passage]

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON GANDHI ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September publishes on page 1 a TASS report on Indira Gandhi's arrival in Moscow. It has been compared to the item published on page D 1 of the 20 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Indira Gandhi Begins Visit to Soviet Union": "Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko at Airport" and the following variation has been noted:

Paragraph 2, last line, in PRAVDA reads: ...foreign minister of the USSR. I. Gandhi was also met by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR Ministers V.F. Bratchenko, B.P. Bugayev, N.V. Goldin, V.P. Yelyutin and N.A. Shchelokov; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of a USSR state committee; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Maltsev and N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy ministers; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; A.I. Valkov and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments, and other officials. [supplying additional names]

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT LEADER CHANGES REPORTED

LD231938 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Kabul September 23 TASS -- According to a news dispatch of the BAKHTAR news agency, a number of changes in the Afghan Government have been made today by the decision of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Mohammad Rafi', member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan (NDPA) [as received], has been appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; 'Abdol Qader, member of the NDPA Central Committee, has been appointed minister of defence; and Sarwar Mangal has become minister of higher and specialized secondary education.

'Abdol Qader and 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, have been relieved of their duties as members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

'LARGE' GANG OF AFGHAN REBELS SURRENDERS

PM231607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "End of a Gang"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Sep -- Foreign journalists accredited to Kabul were given the opportunity to make a familiarization trip to the city of Jalalabad, center of the eastern province of Nangarhar, where a large basmak gang has surrendered to the organs of people's power. A spokesman for the Nangarhar Provincial Committee of the PDPA stated that the gang included 18 detachments totaling more than 400 people armed with American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons.

The gangs, which had links with the so-called Hezb-e Eslami party whose headquarters is in the Pakistani city of Peshawar, had carried out subversive and terrorist acts in eastern Afghanistan over a long period. But the logic of life convinced the basmaks of the futility of further struggle against their own people. Under pressure from rank-and-file members, the gang's ringleaders made contact with the people's power in the province and then announced their decision to lay down their arms.

Those who bear the stains of crimes against the people will face the revolutionary court. Those who ended up in the gang as a result of the intrigues of counterrevolutionary propaganda and committed no grave crimes will be able to return to a peaceful life.

DRA IRRIGATION MINISTER DEPARTS USSR 22 SEP

GF231816 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] A DRA Government delegation headed by Irrigation Minister Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi returned to Kabul from Tashkent on 22 September. During their stay in Uzbek SSR, the guests from the DRA acquainted themselves with Uzbek irrigation installations and visited agricultural farms and industrial factories. They also visited the Fergana Valley, Moisakula and Samarkand.

Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi, while being interviewed by our correspondent, said that their visit would serve to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA.

SOVIET GROUPS ISSUE STATEMENT DENOUNCING POL POT

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- "Peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples -- all those who cherish the principles of reason and humanism, must come to realize a real state of things and extend a helping and supporting hand to the reviving Kampuchea. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which exercises full power throughout the country's territory, can be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations Organization and at other international organizations and forums."

This is said in a statement issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Committee for Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in connection with the new evidence of the Pol Pot butchers' crimes in Kampuchea -- the discovery of mass graves of the remains of tens of thousands of people in Kandal and Svay Rieng Regions.

"The opponents of People's Kampuchea now do everything to cover the traces of unheard-of crimes committed by their stooges and to camouflage the sanguinary alliance of the butchers and betrayers under the signboard of the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea,'" the statement points out. "Unfortunately, some countries of Southeast Asia, too, took part in those unseemly actions running counter to the vital interests of the peoples. A constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN is the only way to a settlement of the problems on which peace and security in the region depend. It is with this realistic initiative that the governments of the SRV, Laos and the PRK have repeatedly come forward."

"Soviet people," the statement says, "wholeheartedly rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people who are building a new bright life, and hold that support for the betrayers of Kampuchea is an affront to the Kampuchean people's honor and dignity and a crying outrage upon the memory of millions of victims of the sanguinary clique. The Soviet people, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen relations of fraternal friendship and spirited solidarity between our peoples and render all necessary support to the fraternal Kampuchea."

U.S. USING MARSHALL ISLANDS AS PENTAGON'S RANGE

LD232324 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- The Washington administration refuses to grant independence to the Marshall Islands. After the Second World War the United States received a mandate for administering the Marshall Islands and some other Pacific territories. It assumed the pledge to create the conditions for granting independence to them. But now the United States refuses to do so.

Revealing the reasons for the stand assumed by the administration, THE BALTIMORE SUN points out that back in the fifties Washington turned the Bikini, Enewetak and Rongelap Atolls of the Marshall Islands into proving grounds for testing U.S. nuclear weapons. Beginning with 1961 the United States has been regularly launching missiles from its territory into the lagoon of Kwajalein Island. Now the Pentagon plans to use the island for trial launchings of the latest MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Hoping to perpetuate its hold on the Marshall Islands, the United States refuses to develop their economy and infrastructure. THE BALTIMORE SUN writes that there is no work on unfinished projects in the island's capital Majuro and that the unemployment rate is 40 percent. Cocoa plantations and fishing are in decay. Matters went so far that the Majuro authorities have to import 75 percent of sea food consumed.

Having no wish [words indistinct] with its humiliating colonial position, the population of Kwajelein Island is conducting, since June of this year, a campaign of protest against the U.S. imperialist policy, against the turning of their lands into the Pentagon's range.

MOSCOW ON KPN TRIAL FOR 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIONS

LD232114 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] The trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] at the Warsaw Military District Court, now in its 8th month, has finished gathering evidence. The prosecution has proved above all that the confederation's leader, Leszek Moczulski, and his supporters founded an illegal organization financed and inspired by foreign centers of political subversion hostile to People's Poland. This illegal organization set for itself the goal of weakening the defensive potential of People's Poland, undermining its alliance with the Soviet Union and in the final result overthrowing by force the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic. The court proceedings have fully confirmed that collaboration with the militant anticommunist centers has been the main principle of action of the KPN leadership. Members of this antistate grouping closely collaborated with intelligence services of NATO states.

The fascist-inclined KPN members from the very beginning consciously entered the road of national treason. Thus, for instance, a certain Maciej Pstrag-Bielinski, known in the KPN leadership under the pseudonym of Maciek, established a branch of the KPN in Cologne and immediately offered his services to the revanchist FRG circles. During his talks with Strauss, Czaja, and other representatives of revanchist organizations, Pstrag-Bielinski on behalf of the KPN bosses led them to believe that the KPN had set themselves the strategic goal of overthrowing the socialist system in Poland.

In the tactical sphere KPN members did all they could to harm the state interests of Poland. This is exactly how Pstrag-Bielinski's letter to the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] asking for help in transforming the economic contacts between the FRG and Poland into a tool of pressure and interference in internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic should be assessed.

The KPN leaders propagated the provocative thesis of the fight for the independence of Poland which in practice meant the wrenching of the Polish People's Republic from the socialist community, undermining its international alliances and transforming the country into a focus of constant tension.

At the confiscated archives of the so-called KPN counterespionage, documented proof was found of a close collaboration between the KPN and the political gangster Konstanty Zygfryd Hans, the same Hans who, after Nazi Germany's attack on Poland, immediately changed from Pole to Volksdeutsch and volunteered for the Wehrmacht. Soon after the war Hans moved to the United States, where he started work in the services of the CIA. In 1975 he founded a subversive spying organization called Free Poland [Wolna Polska] which in fact was the predecessor of Moczulski's KPN.

From various reports sent to the KPN one can learn that under Hans' leadership foreign KPN agents elaborated various recommendations and guidelines which later the counter-revolutionary KPN henchmen accepted without the slightest reservations for exact execution.

In the summer of 1981, carrying out the recommendation of his Western employers, the above-mentioned Pstrag-Bielinski requested the KPN bosses to prepare a report for Washington's needs. In that report, the KPN boss Moczulski was to submit concrete proposals concerning the forms of overt and covert assistance to the KPN and present an assessment of the current situation in Poland.

Even before then, KPN contacts with the so-called London government had become ever closer. In August, Acting Chairman of the KPN Political Council Gasiorowski sent a letter to London reporting that the KPN recognized the notorious Polish Government-in-Exile in London as the only representative of the independent Polish state.

To better carry out the guidelines of his patrons, Moczulski founded the temporary coordination KPN council in Poland. The council was to take on the operational leadership and to control and pass on the guidelines of the West-instructed Moczulski. It was to be a home branch of the KPN within the framework of subversive work and collection of spying materials.

In one of his newsletters, Moczulski openly called for the escalation of subversive actions which were to be a preamble to the civil war. The letter contained instructions as to how to organize provocations of authorities and how to sabotage their decisions and measures. The document was marked "For a wide distribution."

In conclusion we shall quote an example which seems to us very telling: In one of his service messages, Maciek, Pstrag-Bielinski, perfidiously complained at the strict concreteness of his Western patrons who, as he writes, "only having discussed financial problems are ready to start talking with us on the subject of various political aspects. Nothing doing. Such is life," cynically complained the KPN agent in the West who sold both himself and his cronies from Moczulski's gang to the foreign special services.

Indeed, it is difficult to describe the lives of Leszeks and Macieks other than treason. The KPN has proved by its entire activity that it has openly entered the road of national treason. No wonder, then, that its subversive goals have converged with those of such 'independents' as Spasowski, Rurarz, Kondratowicz and Wisniewski -- who ran away to the West for dollars.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV, CSSR'S HUSAK ON TIES WITH USSR

LD232348 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia September 23 TASS -- Bulgaria together with the USSR, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other socialist countries is conducting a consistent course aimed at curbing the arms race, at disarmament, at the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, said general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov. He spoke today in Varna at a meeting of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship in which many thousands took part.

The Soviet Union's constructive ideas and proposals contained in the Peace Programme for the Eighties that was adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and enriched with the new initiatives set forth recently by Leonid Brezhnev indicate a way for saving mankind -- a dialogue on the principles of equality and equal security in the aims of real limitation and reduction of different types of armaments, preservation of universal peace, Todor Zhivkov said.

Having condemned resolutely the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the speaker said that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals set forth in the speech on September 15 constitute the basis for achieving a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

The socialist community plays a decisive role in opposing the forces of imperialism and reaction, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak said at the meeting. In the struggle to prevent the serious threat of war conflagration the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other fraternal countries.

We strongly support the proposal Leonid Brezhnev advanced on September 20 that the Warsaw Treaty and NATO pledge themselves not to spread the sphere of their operations to Asia, Africa and Latin America, Gustav Husak said.

The Czechoslovak people resolutely condemns Israel's imperialist, Zionist aggression against Lebanon, staged with the consent and open political and material backing of the USA, Gustav Husak said. He expressed solidarity with the struggle of Arab peoples for a just and final peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. He pointed out that the road to this is opened by the Soviet Union's constructive proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15.

Husak on Warsaw Pact, CEMA

PM230945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "The Struggle for Peace -- the Most Important Task"]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Sep -- The basis of CSSR foreign policy is friendship, alliance and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, stated in an interview for the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Our country's active participation in the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, he noted, accord with the Czechoslovak people's vital interests. Plans for socialist building in Czechoslovakia are elaborated on the basis of this fraternal alliance. That is why the CSSR attaches priority significance to the development of cooperation and the strengthening of unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In the present conditions of the exacerbation of international tension, the CSSR and the CPCZ regard the struggle to strengthen universal peace, eliminate the danger of war and bring about detente as their priority task. We fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which heads the struggle of the planet's progressive forces, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed.

HUNGARIAN LEADER SPEAKS ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD202308 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Ufa, September 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian economic and technical days were opened formally Monday at Ufa, Soviet Union.

Deputy Premier Jozef Marjai, head of the Hungarian delegation, spoke of the Hungarian achievements of socialist construction, tasks of intensive economic development and significance of the CMEA countries' economic cooperation.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union is Hungary's principal economic and trading partner. There are 113 cooperation and specialization agreements between the two countries whose implementation is running to schedule. "There are still untapped possibilities in our cooperation, especially in the engineering and processing industries and closer cooperation would be necessary in branches promoting technical development," said Jozef Marjai.

MNATSAKANOV ASSESSES FRG GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD232304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The FRG is embroiled in dramatic events. On 17 September Vice Chancellor Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], and three other ministers from his party resigned. After a 13-year alliance, the government coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the FDP collapsed. Talks on the formation of a new government coalition began between Genscher and the leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and Christian Social Union [CSU] parties. Fifty-two-year-old Helmut Kohl, CDU chairman, has been officially nominated candidate for the post of FRG chancellor.

It has been reported that in a few days a so-called constructive vote of no confidence in Chancellor Schmidt might be moved in the Bundestag. To bring the chancellor down 249 votes of Bundestag deputies are needed. That means that in addition to CDU and CSU deputies, other deputies belonging to Genscher's party must also vote against Schmidt.

The newspaper GENERAL-ANZIEGER has reported that Genscher has assured CDU and CSU leaders that he will provide this number of renegades. As is known, Chancellor Schmidt wanted to have early parliamentary elections this year. But Kohl and Genscher did not agree to that. They want to postpone the elections until next year so as to protect themselves against any kind of surprises. It is worth remembering that Genscher's decision is far from having been approved by members of the FDP, or even by all the members of the party's leadership. On the contrary, there is a very strong ferment in the party. A split is even possible, according to news agencies. Many openly describe this decision to switch to the CDU/CSU side as betrayal. And what will be the attitude of the voters to him? This question will be partly answered by the results of the Hessen elections next Sunday.

International observers are trying to figure out the reasons for the internal political crisis in the FRG. One of these is undoubtedly that as the domestic and foreign policy difficulties of the Schmidt government grew, the leadership of the junior partner in the government coalition -- the FDP -- looked more and more at the CDU/CSU, trying not to miss the moment to switch to the strongest side; by the way, that is traditional with some leaders of that party. However, the deeper causes of the crisis must be looked for elsewhere. In my view they lie in the continuing economic depression in the FRG, high inflation, industrial bankruptcies, the catastrophic growth of unemployment and the general deterioration of the country's socioeconomic position. Although there is a crisis in all the capitalist world, and compared with other capitalist countries Germany is far from occupying the worst place, the tiredness and disillusionment of the broad people's masses gave the opposition all the opportunities for attacks on the Schmidt government.

Many point too to inconsistencies in foreign policy and contradictions in the foreign policy of the FRG Government. The newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reports the arrival in the FRG of the chiefs of staff of 16 NATO countries. That is a strange visit to this country at this time, and that is putting it mildly.

PRAVDA on Differences

PM231321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Complex Situation"]

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep -- The central issues to be found on the front pages of West German newspapers today is the question of the next steps in the present political situation to be taken by the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and Christian Social Union [CSU] opposition parties and the Free Democratic Party [FDP], which has left the government coalition.

The Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, Dortumund's WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU and other press organs note that talks on a coalition of the CDU/CSU and the FDP begin today.

As is clear from television speeches by leaders of the opposition parties, in the next few days they intend to submit a proposal to the Bundestag for a so-called constructive vote of no confidence in Chancellor H. Schmidt. In this event the election of a new chancellor must take place, under the Constitution, by a secret ballot in the Bundestag within 48 hours. If the candidate put forward collects an overall majority of the votes -- in this case 249 -- the present government will have to resign. A coalition cabinet of the CDU/CSU and the FDP will come to power.

Certain newspapers believe that in a constructive vote of no confidence it is unlikely that all members of the FDP faction will vote for the CDU/CSU candidate. The press draws attention to the profound differences of opinion on this question among the Free Democrat leadership, not to mention the party's grassroots. It was only by a majority of 3 (18 to 15) that the FDP board decided to begin talks on a coalition with the CDU/CSU.

There are also considerable differences on the question of the timing of the next parliamentary election. The FDP leadership believes that the election should be held in the first quarter of next year. The party's left wing, the newspapers write, advocates holding the elections as soon as possible, and also holding an immediate party congress. The party will be in mortal danger if it does not find support among the voters for going over to the other camp -- that is the thrust of a statement by Ingrid Matthaeus-Maier, FDP Bundestag deputy published in the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER.

Nor is there unity in the opposition camp on the timing of the next election. H. Kohl and his closest supporters, for instance, believe there is no need to hurry. F.-J. Strauss, leader of the CSU, believes that the election should be held as soon as possible this year. E. Stoiber, general secretary of the CSU, advocates the end of November.

The Social Democrats have proposed holding early elections at the end of November. As W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], stated yesterday after a session of the party council, the Social Democrats will strive to confirm their demand for an immediate parliamentary election at an emergency party congress, which could be convened in approximately 2 weeks. Yesterday the SPD began a countrywide agitation campaign for new elections.

TURKISH NEWSMAN COMMENTS ON TIES WITH USSR

PM230913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Through the Eyes of a Journalist"]

[Text] Ankara, 15 Sep -- The capital's Dostluk publishing house has published a large edition of a collection of articles and reports by well-known Turkish journalist (G. Samla), who visited the Soviet Union this year. An article devoted to Soviet-Turkish relations notes particularly that V.I. Lenin and M.K. Ataturk were the source of the good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet Union, the journalist continues, has provided Turkey with considerable assistance in creating the national economy, particularly metallurgy and the power industry. As distinct from the services of the Western states, the assistance provided by the USSR is not conditional upon demands which encroach on the country's sovereignty. Soviet people, who are preparing to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the author writes, live according to ideas of peace and creation and strive to develop broad international ties, including with Turkey.

'REAGAN PLAN' FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE CRITICIZED

Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA

LD232032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 23 Sep 82

["A Just and Lasting Peace for the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS) -- One of the most important conclusions drawn in the Arab world from the present events in Lebanon "consists of the fact that the United States lack of will and its inability to ensure the fulfillment of the agreements on west Beirut -- which it has itself guaranteed -- testifies to the fact that in the future the United States cannot act in the capacity of individual guarantor of any bilateral or multilateral agreement on Middle East problems," IZVESTIYA's Beirut correspondent, Konstantin Geyvandov, writes in today's issue. He notes that the proposals contained in the "Reagan plan for the Middle East" are "basically faulty simply because after the courage and endurance shown by the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians in the struggle against the Israeli interventionists, they are again being invited to join the Camp David harness."

"The reaction of the Arabs to the 'Reagan plan,'" IZVESTIYA points out, "can be judged from the work of the conference of the heads of Arab states and governments held recently in the Moroccan city of Fes. The declaration on the results of the conference reflected the legitimate alarm and indignation at the aggression of Israel in Lebanon and its continuing occupation of Arab land." The resolutions devised in Fes do not diverge from those for which the Soviet Union has been fighting for many years and which were set forth in concentrated form by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in the Kremlin. The proposals of the Soviet head of state have been received in the Middle East with tremendous interest and attention. When they are spoken of now in the Arab world, the paper stresses, they are described only as "President Brezhnev's six principles of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Contrast With Fes Plan

LD231932 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Speaking at the congress of the ruling National Democratic Party, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak said that despite the reservations and remarks which Egypt has, the so-called Reagan plan on the Middle East is suitable for urging the developments toward peace.

It should be noted that this statement was made by the Egyptian president soon after the conclusion of the meeting of the Arab heads of state and government in Fes which worked out a realistic joint Arab platform of the Middle East settlement. Even high-placed U.S. officials had to admit that the Reagan plan is absolutely incompatible with the Fes initiative. Thus U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that these documents are diverging on key points.

Indeed, while the Fes declaration envisages the creation of an independent Palestinian state with the capital in the Arab part of Jerusalem, Reagan's proposals rule out the possibility of the formation of a Palestinian state. These proposals do not recognize the existence of the PLO and deny the undoubted and inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, its only lawful representative, as the Fes declaraton stresses.

The Fes declaration clearly states the need of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories that it occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem.

In the Reagan plan a partial return of the West Bank of Jordan is made conditional upon various reservations while nothing is said at all about the return of east Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. The self-determination for Palestinians is replaced with the fictitious "autonomy" for which Israel declares in the interests of prolonging the occupation of the territories it holds.

The Arab summit meeting in Fes demanded the liquidation of a network of settlements created by Israel on the occupied Arab lands after 1967. Reagen, quite the contrary, suggests that the existing militarized settlements which now number about one hundred should be preserved. And finally, the Reagan plan bypasses the question of the guarantee of freedom of conscience and religious worship for representatives of all religions in the holy places.

The Arab east assessed the U.S. plan as a direct follow-up of the Camp David deal aimed at disuniting and splitting the Arab world in the interests of ensuring Israeli expansion and widening the U.S. presence in the Middle East.

The developments in the Middle East showed convincingly to what tragic consequences the Camp David road has led. The separate Camp David treaty split the Arab world, tore the biggest Arab country, Egypt, out of the joint Arab front of the opposition to the Zionist imperialist aggression. At the same time it untied the hands of Israeli militarists for new piratic sallies against Arab neighbours, the sallies unprecedented for impudence and cruelty.

It precisely the Camp David deal for which the As-Sadat regime largely bears the responsibility that made possible the tragedy of Lebanon, Israel's genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the recent bloodbath staged by the Israeli interventions in the Palestinian camps of west Beirut.

The progressive Arab public is particularly concerned over Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempts that became more vigorous of late to push to the slippery road of the Camp David collusion more Arab countries, above all Jordan and Lebanon.

In these conditions the statements creating the illusions about the aims of the United States' Middle Eastern policy clearly contradict the constructive stand of the overwhelming majority of Arab countries that is aimed at a speedy and just Middle Eastern settlement.

BLAME FOR BEIRUT MASSACRE LAID ON ISRAEL, U.S.

Soviet Investigation Commission

LD232026 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- The Soviet Public Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Israeli Aggressors in Lebanon has called on all people of good will to "resolutely join the campaign to condemn the Israeli criminals and bring them to account."

The statement, published in connection with the massacre of civilians in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, says that "the Israeli leaders and those who actually performed these acts are in the same line with the Hitler murderers whose crimes will never be forgotten. On perpetrating this heinous deed the Zionist leaders aggravated their responsibility for genocide against the Arab people of Palestine."

Members of the commission note that "the bloody crimes of Tel Aviv leave nobody in doubt about the racist essence of Israel's rulers."

The commission "places the entire responsibility for the crimes of the Zionists on the ruling circles of Israel, Begin and Sharon, and also on the Reagan administration that patronises the Zionist criminals and instigates them to commit new aggressive acts."

"By killing peaceful people, by destroying Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages on the territory of Lebanon", says the statement, "the Israeli military commits the worst war crimes and violates generally recognised principles and norms of international law -- the Charter of the International War Tribunal in Nuereмberg (1945) which qualifies destruction of towns and villages as war crimes, and the 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of victims of war which were signed, among others, also by Israel."

Soviet Peace Group

LD211645 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Statement by Soviet Peace Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- It was with great pain and wrathful indignation that Soviet peace champions learned about the new crime of the Israeli military who perfidiously intruded into West Beirut and engineered a terrible massacre of the peaceful population -- Palestinians and Lebanese, it is said in a statement of the Soviet Peace Committee. "What Israel is now perpetrating in Lebanon is nothing but genocide. And the aim of the bloody orgy staged by the rampaging Israeli military is to destroy the Palestinian nation, to liquidate the nation-patriotic forces of Lebanon", it is stressed in the document.

"The Israeli ruling upper crust and the patrons from Washington who are backing it bear full responsibility for the massacre in Beirut. The murderers and their instigators have covered themselves with eternal shame. The world will never forget nor forgive their crimes".

Soviet peace champions, just as the entire Soviet people, resolutely condemn Israel's aggression in Lebanon and its policy of genocide against the Palestinian people and demand the speediest withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

"We brand with infamy the ruling circles of Israel which have elevated the fascist man-hating ideology and genocide to the rank of state policy", the statement says further. "The question prompts itself: Can Israel, which constantly flouts the principles of the United Nations Charter, remain in that universal organisation?"

Baku Commentary

GF231820 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Condemnation of Israeli Aggressors"]

[Text] Dear listeners, new reports are being published in the international press regarding the bloody massacre of the peaceful people of West Beirut by Israel. About 4,000 people have died, including men, women and children. This criminal act was prepared by Tel Aviv a long time ago. [passage indistinct]

According to a UPI correspondent, this act of genocide [words indistinct]. They have pointed out that no witnesses have been left to tell about the bloody massacre. [sentence indistinct] One of the witnesses of this horrifying crime has informed the TIMES correspondent that punishment squads infiltrated the Shatila camp (?in 30 vehicles). First they used bayonets and the butts of their arms and then caught women and children and beheaded them. Later, they began to fire on every Palestinian they saw in the camp.

The Israeli commandos embarked upon savage moves in this camp. With a view to erasing the bloody traces of their horrifying crimes, they dug trenches with excavators and bulldozers in the camp. They then threw the corpses in the said trenches and covered them with [words indistinct].

The officials of the Lebanese Government and the International Red Crescent are currently occupied with extracting from under the rubble the bodies of the people who have been killed. The state of most of those killed is such that identifying them is impossible. The Zionists and their collaborators have not killed the Palestinians. Most of those killed are Lebanese.

The criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors are being strongly condemned throughout the world. The UN General Assembly has begun its work by observing a 1-minute silence in memory of the victims of the (?genocide) Israel carried out in Lebanon. The governments of numerous countries have been seriously criticizing the crimes committed by Israeli troops.

The ruling circles in Israel are responsible for this savage act. However those who (?condone and encourage such bloody acts) are also responsible. Had it not been for Washington's support, Israel would not have resorted to such a savage act. President Reagan's description -- during his latest television appearance -- of the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps as a horrible act (?merely adds to the reputation of) the planners and executioners of this crime -- that is to say, adds to the reputation of the Israeli aggressor.

The crimes (?planned) by the Israeli ruling circles in west Beirut will neither be forgotten or forgiven. A time will come to account for these crimes. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has called for effective measures aimed at ending Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Lebanese CP Leader

LD240318 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 23 TASS -- The newspaper AN-NIDA' published a statement of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi sharply condemning the bloody crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon. It is not only Israel but also the United States that bear the responsibility for these crimes, the statement stresses.

Exposing the plans of the aggressors, George Hawi notes that they intend to continue annihilating the Palestinians in order to compel them to leave Beirut, its suburbs and Lebanon in general. The aggressors who are striving to spread the Israeli hegemony to the whole of Lebanon intend to provoke armed clashes between the Lebanese in different areas of Lebanon so as to create a pretext for the occupation of those districts and splitting the country into conflicting mini-entities on religious grounds that would seeking [as received] the patronage of Israel and the United States. The aggressors are trying to undermine and liquidate the existing institutions of legal Lebanese power by the assassination of political leaders, bloodshed and staging a military coup under the pretext of "ridding the country of inefficient authorities".

George Hawi urged the Lebanese to forget the past differences and to take swift and decisive measures to thwart the designs of the enemies of the Lebanese people for the sake of salvation of Lebanon and its restoration as an independent, free and sovereign state. He also called for the creation of a government of national accord that would take concrete measures to liquidate the Israeli occupation, to ensure sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

ISRAELI CP SAYS OFFICIALS ORDERED MASSACRE

LD240314 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, September 23 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Israel has issued a statement emphatically denouncing the appalling carnage of the inhabitants of the Palestine refugee camps in west Beirut.

The statement points out that no attempts by the Begin-Sharon government to conceal the truth and to shift the guilt for the barbaric crime, which shook the whole world, onto its puppets and mercenaries will help it to escape responsibility. The bloodbath which stands in one line with the criminal deeds of the Nazis during the Second World War, was perpetrated on orders issued by senior Israeli officials. This massacre, says the statement, signifies the beginning of a new stage in the aggressive war in Lebanon which is well into its fourth month. The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee warns about the danger of the continuation of the war which can result in new crimes and loss of human life.

The Communists urge all peaceable forces of Israel, irrespective of their political convictions and party affiliation, to censure the atrocious killing of unarmed peaceful people, to demand bringing the culprits to court. The statement also contains the demand to make the Begin-Sharon cabinet resign and to elect a new government which will lead the country towards attaining a durable peace built on the principles of justice and mutual respect.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN ADEN FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD232320 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Aden September 24 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has arrived here on an official visit. At the airport he was welcomed by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Aden. In a statement to journalists the PLO leader said that in the course of the forthcoming talks he will exchange views with the South Yemen leadership on questions of the situation in the region, in particular in connection with the massacre of Palestinians staged by Israel with the complicity of the United States in Beirut.

SYRIAN MINISTER HAILS USSR, CRITICIZES U.S.

LD232304 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 24 TASS -- Syria is linked with the Soviet Union by relations of strategic friendship and we strive to further strengthen them for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the just cause of the Arabs. This was stated by the minister of information of the Syrian Arab Republic Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad when meeting a group of Syrian writers in Damascus on Thursday.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad sharply criticised the American administration's Middle East policy. The United States, he said, keeps to a stand of profound hostility to the Arabs and encourages the Israeli aggression. The Arab countries, the Syrian minister of information stressed, should resist the American policy with all means.

PENTAGON PLANS MAJOR ARMS DEAL WITH BAHRAIN

LD232304 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev writes: as reported by THE WASHINGTON POST the Pentagon has informed the U.S. Congress of an impending deal to supply large consignments of arms to Bahrain. Valued at a total of 180 million dollars, this deal will be the biggest ever concluded by the United States with Bahrain. It provides not only for the delivery of the most modern weapons, including "F-5 Tigershark" fighters, but also concrete material and technical assistance to create a powerful air force in Bahrain.

With this purpose it is planned, in particular, to train Bahrain pilots and technicians in the United States. Besides, a big group of Pentagon specialists will be sent for a long period of time to Bahrain to provide assistance on the spot.

It follows from the newspaper report that the planned deal is a part of a more ambitious programme worked out by the administration to convert Bahrain into yet another strongpoint of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force created by Washington first of all for carrying out interventionist operations in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

As is known, THE WASHINGTON POST recalls, the Pentagon strategists are long conducting an intensive search for bases for the Rapid Deployment Force. In exchange for American arms and assistance in setting up an air force in Bahrain, Washington will be granted by Bahrain such a base. At present Bahrain allows American naval ships to call at its ports.

RPP ON RECALL OF EGYPTIAN ENVOY TO TEL AVIV

LD232140 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Egyptian leadership has decided to recall its ambassador from Tel Aviv in protest against the massacre perpetrated by the Zionists at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps. Public opinion considers this Egyptian decision to be realistic. However, the United States and Israel have different views. The United States and Israel feel that the recall of the Egyptian ambassador conflicts with Cairo's pledges within the Camp David accords.

Evidently this is true, for the Camp David accords have removed Egypt from the Arab front for struggle against the consequences of the Israeli aggression. Not only do they force Cairo to stand by, doing nothing, in the face of Israel's aggressions against the Arab countries, they make it a direct party to these actions. For this reason Washington and Tel Aviv see Cairo's denunciation of the Zionist massacre in Beirut in the form of the recall of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel as a serious infringement of the Camp David accords.

However, many Egyptians wish to see Cairo's decision as the start of Egypt's final departure from the Camp David anti-Arab line. Although these expectations are natural, they are somewhat overoptimistic. Cairo's course is still governed by the political considerations of Camp David. This is evident from the resumption of the trial of members of the Islamic organizations, a matter which the Egyptian opposition considers a pretext to extend the martial law declared by As-Sadat over a year ago as a means for fighting the detractors of Camp David, as evidenced by Cairo's support for Reagan's plan which disregards the basic aspects of settlement of the Middle East crisis.

A statement issued by the Socialist Labor Party in Egypt and published by the party's newspaper ASH-SHA'AB says that the plan makes no mention of the Palestinian's right to self-determination, of the role of the PLO, which is acknowledged as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, nor of the Israeli settlements which are contrary to all legality, in the West Bank and the Gaza sector nor of the fate of the Syrian Golan Heights which have been annexed by Israel.

It is evident from the Reagan plan that the United States opposes the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Furthermore, the party's statement said that Reagan's formula enables Israel to continue to occupy the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The Egyptian Progressive National Unionist Rally Party, too, has strongly criticized Reagan's plan, saying in a statement issued by the party leadership that the plan has come at a time when the United States, relying on Israel, has been carrying out a policy aimed at imposing its full control over the area. The statement also said that the party calls for the intensification of the fight against the objectives of imperialism and Zionism and affirms the persistent need for the cohesion of the national forces in the Arab world under the slogans of struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories and the triumph of the just cause of the Palestinians and the elimination of all forms of imperialist domination in the area.

The recall of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel cannot be considered, in the face of the Egyptians' concern over the criminal policies of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, as anything but a concession from Cairo to the public opinion in Egypt. Cairo's step at the same time constitutes a reflection of the deep crisis that afflicts the Camp David policy. All illusions about this policy's ability to bring about an easing of tension in the Middle East have now dissipated. It is now evident to all that this policy leads to nothing but the intensification of imperialist piracy in the Arab world.

EGYPTIAN RULING PARTY CONGRESS RESULTS VIEWED

LD231830 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo September 23 TASS -- The third congress of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party has ended here. As noted by observers, it did not work out fundamentally new political guidelines and limited itself to confirming the policy of former years -- the "open doors" policy which is viewed by many in Egypt as the main cause of the present economic difficulties and crisis phenomena.

The congress also discussed foreign policy questions. It adopted recommendations confirming Egypt's allegiance to the "peace" treaty with Israel. At the same time, as it follows from reports in the opposition press, other views were expressed as well. Thus, the newspaper AL-AHALI writes that a number of delegates from the party's provincial organisations urged the government to adopt a more clear-cut stand in face of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and noted the need of revising the attitude to the Camp David accords and the treaty with Israel.

'DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE' ESTABLISHED IN EGYPT

LD241200 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo September 24 TASS -- A national committee in defence of democratic freedoms has been established in Egypt. It includes representatives of all opposition parties, trade union and public figures, lawyers, and pressmen. The committee is to coordinate the struggle of the patriotic forces for the democratisation of public and political life.

Speaking at a meeting at the headquarters of the National-Progressive (Left) Party of the ARE [Arab Republic of Egypt], H. Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the party, said that the establishment of this committee is a great achievement of the Egyptian democratic forces and will undoubtedly help step up their struggle.

He said it was necessary to lift the state of emergency, which has been in force in the country for almost a year, and to abrogate a series of anti-democratic laws adopted under As-Sadat, laws which were repeatedly used to justify repressive measures against the progressive forces. H. ad-Din stressed the importance of ensuring political and civil liberties at this stage when the Egyptian people are faced with a complicated task, that of countering the increased pressure from imperialism and Zionism. He condemned the attempts made lately to exert pressure on the opposition.

SAUDI ANNIVERSARY, DEVELOPMENT, USSR TIE NOTED

LD23234 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Saudi Arabia celebrates its great national day, the 50th anniversary of the setting up of a unified independent state. This occurred at a period of history when the Arab world was a set of colonies or semicolonies for imperialism.

Let us immediately say that the importance of this event was quickly noted by the Soviet Union. It declared the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In the thirties an official visit was paid to the Soviet Union by Prince al-Faysal who was then crown prince. He was received in Moscow at the highest level. By this, the Soviet Union showed its full support for the just national liberation struggle against imperialism waged by the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and all the other Arab countries.

Over the last 50 years, Saudi Arabia has covered a considerable distance in its development. It now has a significant place in the Arab world and in the international domain as a servant for the Islamic sanctities and as one of the biggest oil-producing states in the world. Presently, Saudi Arabia is working for the removal of the consequences of the Zionist aggression and the defense of the just cause of the Palestinian people and all the Arab peoples.

More than once the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has undertaken energetic steps to extend backing for the Arab liberation struggle. For instance, it proposed that the Arabs use the oil weapon after the October 1973 war. However, the Arab countries deem that given its considerable economic and financial strength and its advanced relations with the United States, Saudi Arabia could have done much more than it did to bridle the Zionist aggressors and their U.S. protectors and partners. Furthermore, many in the Arab world see that Saudi Arabia does have a great many means to pressure the United States and, through the latter, the Israeli aggressors.

LISTENERS INTERESTED IN IRANIAN RELATIONS

NC231426 Moscow In Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the "Special Program for Listeners"]

[Text] Among the letters received by USSR radio last week as usual there many that refer to Soviet-Iranian relations.

One of our regular listeners, Behruz Rashidi, writes in his letter: I have never been to the Soviet Union but when the Isfahan steel mill was under construction I met and talked with many Soviet people. I firmly believe that all logical Iranians attach great value to good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union, our big northern neighbor.

In continuation, Mr Behruz Rashidi writes: The Iranian people are firmly determined to tread the path they have chosen and which they have defended with their blood, at the price of numerous sacrifices, and will defend in the future, too. We need strong and trustworthy friends in our struggles to create an Iran with a strong, developed and independent economy and, in the political field, in struggles against imperialism. Mr Behruz Rashidi writes: I think that the Soviet Union, which has displayed its friendly stance toward Iran, is such a friend.

PONOMAREV CONFERS WITH GUADELOUPE CP LEADER

PM230931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 20 September between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.Danente, secretary general of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe [PCG]. The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international situation and briefed each other on their parties' activity. G. Danente spoke of the struggle of Guadeloupe Communists for the national and social liberation of the Guadeloupe people. He gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's successes, noting the USSR's outstanding role in the cause of defending peace and international security.

The PCG secretary general was briefed on the implementation of the 26th party congress' decisions and the Soviet people's struggle to strengthen international peace. The CPSU's fraternal solidarity with the PCG was expressed, as well as wishes for further successes in the struggle for the Guadeloupe people's right to determine their own destiny.

The representatives of the two parties noted their unity of views on the most important questions of the international situation. It was stressed that the most aggressive circles of imperialist countries, headed by the United States, are pushing the world toward an unrestrained arms race, whipping up international tension and creating a situation which is dangerous to the cause of peace. Thanks to U.S. support, the most reactionary aggressive circles in various parts of the world have stepped up their activity. The sides angrily condemned the Israeli aggressors' heinous atrocities in Lebanon, which were possible only thanks to the open support of American imperialism.

In the conditions of the serious exacerbation of the international situation, the CPSU and PCG representatives again stressed the need to rally all peace-loving anti-imperialist forces in order to thwart the criminal designs of militarist circles. They declared the CPSU's and the PCG's determination to continue to wage an active struggle against the imperialists' intrigues and for peace, democracy and socialism, to strive to rally the world communist movement for the sake of these goals, to develop their interparty ties and to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Guadeloupe.

The meeting of CPSU and PCG representatives took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

GROMYKO, NEW URUGUAYAN MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

PM210841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent C.A. Maeso, foreign minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes on his appointment to that post.

In a reply telegram C.A. Maeso expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

CPSU'S IGNATENKO LEAVES FOR JAMAICA 13 SEP

PM171007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "For Conference of Jamaican People's National Party"]

[Text] CPSU representative V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, left Moscow 13 September for Kingston to take part in the work of the 44th Jamaican People's National Party conference.

BREZHNEV DEPARTS FOR BAKU; SEEN OFF AT AIRPORT

LD240758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow today for Baku. He will take part in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, which the republic has earned for the great success achieved by its workers in the 10th 5-Year Plan in industrial and agricultural output.

At Vnukovo Airport Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was seen off by Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Kapitonov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Bugayev, Pavlov, Sinev and Tsukanov; Chairman of the KGB of the USSR Comrade Fedorchuk; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Georgadze; member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Losev; adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Samoteykin and others.

Departing together with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were: member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and department head of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Zamyatin and Deputy Administrator of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mogilevets.

Arrives in Baku

LD241024 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, has arrived in Baku, the capital of the Caucasian republic of Azerbaijan. He is to take part in ceremonies devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Soviet Azerbaijan. The republic merited the award for its big achievements in industrial and agricultural production in the tenth 5-year development period.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT JUVENILE DRINKING URGED

PM201339 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAY ROSSIYA in Russian on 11 September carries on page 4, under the headline "Why Wait?" a 2,100-word N. Mikhaylov interview with N.G. Yakovleva, senior scientific staffer of the All-Union Institute for Study of the Reasons for Crime and the Formulation of Measures To Prevent It, on the problem of juvenile drinking. Yakovleva notes that "full use is not made of the force of the law" when it comes to juvenile drinking and the sale of liquor to young people. She urges that "the widest range of people -- teachers, vocational and technical school and youth hostel educators, parents -- be granted the legal right" to check on compliance with legislation on the sale of liquor to juveniles. She also calls for "antialcohol propaganda" to be "organically incorporated in educational material." For instance, when chemistry teachers are discussing the composition of ethyl alcohol, they must "remember to stress its toxic properties."

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN EAST, WEST CONTRASTED

PM231417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Prof S. Sdobnov: "The Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Excerpt] Some comrades ask: Is the agroindustrial complex as a system characteristic of capitalism, too, or is it inherent only in the social system?

As a unified and integral economic production system, the agroindustrial complex is a phenomenon characteristic solely of socialism. And of a socialism which is already fully established and mature -- when kolkhozes and sovkhozes have become the major producers and suppliers of commodity grain, industrial crops, meat, milk and other agricultural products as a result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and of the successful development of the country's economy, and when the procurement and sales system and enterprises for storing and processing products have been widely developed.

In capitalist countries, for example the United States, there are agroindustrial firms. But the creation of these firms and corporations is the result of farmers' continuously growing debts, their ruin and their increasing dependence on creditors -- the magnates of trade, industrial and bank capital.

Under capitalism, with its contradictions and competition, it is impossible to fuse and link agriculture industry and trade into a single whole across the whole country. Capitalism inevitably deepens the opposition between city and countryside. The monopolies submit the production and sale of agricultural products to their control and make use of the huge production, trade and banking apparatus to exploit the countryside.

Under socialism, with the elimination of private ownership and exploitation of man by man, new relations between city and countryside are created -- relations of cooperation and mutual assistance, an alliance between the working class and the peasantry. The joining together of agriculture and industry was predicted by K. Marx and F. Engels back in the "Communist Manifesto" as a necessary step of the socialist revolution. This tenet was developed by V.I. Lenin, who pointed out that "socialism's task is to bring together and unify industry and agriculture."

The land of soviets' current agroindustrial complex is a real embodiment of the tenets of Marxism-Leninism on the rapprochement, unification and joining together of agriculture and industry.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESOLUTION ON VUZ TEACHERS

PM200831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Further Improvement of the System for Raising the Qualifications of VUZ Social Science Teachers."

Soviet higher education, the resolution notes, now has a substantial detachment of highly qualified social science teacher cadres. The training and improvement of the qualifications of social scientists is being undertaken consistently. A system for improvement in various ways of the teacher cadres' qualifications operates in all VUZes. In addition, in recent years, following a CPSU Central Committee decision, special institutions have been created designed to regularly retrain social scientists. Practice has shown that the creation of these institutions has been fully vindicated. They are giving great assistance to teachers in their theoretical growth and mastering of scientific teaching methods. VUZ social scientists as a whole are successfully resolving the tasks of student youth's Marxist-Leninist education and communist instruction and are performing important scientific research work.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee believes that the organization and content of the retraining of social scientist cadres under present conditions need substantial improvement. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary specialized education has failed to show proper concern for the establishment and consolidation of further training institutions as strongholds of advanced higher educational experience in the sphere of teaching the social sciences. There are serious shortcomings in planning student groups, and a differentiated approach to different categories of teachers depending on their experience and scientific qualifications is not being ensured. Established procedure is not being observed to ensure that every teacher is retrained once every 5 years.

Passive forms predominate in the training process of a number of institutions, and seminar classes are held without proper activeness on the part of the students or the critical selection of study material. Many institutions have failed to provide teachers with extensive familiarization with modern production and the activity of labor collectives and party organizations in the working people's communist education or for them to master active organizational political work skills. In certain institutions the material base does not assure that the study process is effected according to modern standards, and normal housing and consumer service conditions are lacking.

Some local party organs have relaxed their attention to work with social science cadres and have not yet achieved the effective use of the various forms for ensuring constant improvement of social scientists' qualifications.

The resolution stresses that work on the continuous improvement of social science teachers' qualifications should be geared to their successful solution of the main task of revealing with a high theoretical standard, graphically and convincingly the ideological wealth and all-conquering force of revolutionary teaching and the enormous creative contribution made to its development by the CPSU and the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. A Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the ability to apply their sociopolitical knowledge in practice must be fored in students, and they must be educated as active fighters for communist ideals and for the further consolidation of the USSR's political, economic and defense might and the fraternal friendship among our country's peoples, educated as internationalists and patriots implacable toward hostile ideology.

It is essential, the resolution points out, to seek the further enhancement of the effectiveness of scientific research work by VUZ social scientists.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is asked to implement specific measures to develop further training institutions as methodological centers for the improvement of the teaching of Marxist-Leninist science and communist education. The institution collectives' efforts must be focused on the solution of the following basic tasks:

The intensification of teachers' theoretical knowledge bearing in mind the achievements of modern Marxist thought and the requirement that a scientific, reasoned criticism of anticommunism and revisionism be undertaken;

The improvement of teachers' skill and the amelioration of their agitation-propaganda and organizational work practices;

The generalization and dissemination of the leading experience of department workers, the development of scientific methods systems for holding lecture and seminar classes, and the preparation of literature on study methods for the country's VUZ social sciences departments.

It is deemed essential to pay special attention in the further training institution study process to students' in-depth study of the primary sources of the theory of scientific communism, their mastering of the methods of teaching Marxism-Leninism as an integral teaching, and the revelation of the present-day problems of social developmnet in the spirit of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions. To this end new study plans for the history of the CPSU, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism must be devised and put into operation.

A close link must be ensured between the study of theoretical questions and the practice of communist building. The participation of further training institution students in the work of party, soviet, state and economic organs must be provided for, and they must be familiarized with the activity of labor collectives and party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the directors of social science teachers' further training institutions in conjunction with local party organs to deal with the individual selection of lecturer cadres. Experts from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies of sciences, major national economy specialists and leading workers in party, soviet and economic organs must be recruited to take a more active part in the retraining of VUZ social scientists.

The content of the study process must be constantly enriched with the achievements of science and social practice, its organization must be improved and active training forms and methods must be developed. Special attention must be paid to young teachers and the development in them of high professional qualities. Assistance in their scientific growth must be given to teachers without higher degrees in taking the minimum candidate's degree and completing their candidate's or doctor's dissertation or other scientific work.

The resolution points out that rectors' offices and party committees at universities where further training institutions are formed must create the necessary conditions for their successful activity. It is envisaged that the director of such an institution should at the same time be an assistant rector of the university.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade are instructed to give effective assistance to social science teachers' further training institutions in the regular publication of the best lectures and articles on scientific methods regarding topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building in journals, scientific works and notes. The role of the VUZ journals FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI, EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI and VESTNIK VYSSHEY SHKOLY in generalizing and popularizing the experience of social science departments must be enhanced.

The resolution instructs the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the RSFSR, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and Kazakh Councils of Ministers in conjunction with the trade union organs to take steps to strengthen the study material base of further training institutions and to improve housing and consumer service conditions, public catering, medical and cultural services for teachers undergoing retraining.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is recommended, in conjunction with local party organs, to straighten out the system for the constant improvement of social sciences teachers' qualifications at all levels, making effective use of all the diverse forms of their ideological tempering and theoretical growth. They must improve the long-term planning of this work, ensuring its scientific method leadership in the regions through the appropriate further training institutions and the rectors' councils.

VUZ rectors and party committees are set the task of stepping up the role of scientific research and methodological work of departments in improving the qualifications of social sciences teachers. A creative ambience, an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness and active work in improving the quality of lectures and seminar classes must be created.

The resolution stresses that the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms must step up party leadership of work with social sciences department cadres, help VUZes and exercise constant control over the improvement of teachers' qualifications and the increase of their ideological-political and theoretical standards.

Party organizations are instructed to make more active use of social science teacher cadres in educating young specialists to be ideologically tempered and devoted to the party cause. Social science teachers must be recruited more extensively as lecturers and propaganda workers to explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy among the working people.

Considering that existing social science textbooks for VUZes need substantial updating in accordance with modern requirements, it is deemed essential to create new philosophy, political economy and scientific communism textbooks.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is instructed to study the question and to elaborate specific measures to order the training of social scientists in universities and the placement and use of young specialists in full accordance with the long-term requirements of VUZes and avoiding disproportions in the training of cadres in individual specialities.

Integrated, planned training of candidates and doctors of science must be provided for VUZes experiencing a shortage of highly qualified social scientist cadres by sending teachers from those educational establishments to take up graduate studies and posts as scientific personnel at the country's leading universities. Departments must be staffed more evenly with professors and lecturers.

It is deemed expedient to train as social science teachers as a rule those who have experience of work and life and have given a good account of themselves in public life, mostly CPSU members and candidate members and also Komsomol activities interested in studying sociopolitical sciences.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution expresses confidence that social science teachers will do everything to convey to student youth a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism as well as their own party conviction and passion and will set them a good example of devotion to the cause of the party and the cause of communism.

GEORGIAN PAPER CARRIES REVIEW OF CHERNENKO BOOK

PM210951 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 2

[GRUZINFORM feature: "On the Basis of Marxist-Leninist Teaching: On the Publication of the Second Edition of the Book of K.U. Chernenko, Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus'" -- item is apparently divided into three sections demarcated by subheads, the first section being unattributed, the second attributed to A. Azirov, first secretary of Tbilisi's Oktyabskiy party Raykom and the third to V. Lomadze, secretary of the Tbilisi Dimitrov aircraft plant party committee; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, revised and amended edition of the book by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" [Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata]. The importance of this work, which is intended for the broad party and soviet aktiv and students at party schools and courses, is discussed in a selection of materials prepared by GRUZINFORM. Emphasizing the role which the second edition of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's book is intended to play in matters of improving the work of the party and state apparatus, they analyze the very rich factual material which has been added to the book since the 26th CPSU Congress and the tremendous experience of the political and organizational activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Working in Leninist Style

The book by K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus," is devoted to cardinal problems of improving the work of the party and state apparatus at various stages of CPSU activity and to concrete questions of the style, forms and methods of the apparatus' work in the conditions of the developed socialist society. In view of the great interest displayed by readers, the Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, amended and revised edition in which the role of the party and state apparatus in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions is elucidated.

Using rich documentary and factual material, the author shows the process of the creation, development and improvement of the party and state apparatus and its activity in present-day conditions. There is particular emphasis on V.I. Lenin's role in the elaboration of questions of the theory and practice of the administration of Soviet society, the creation of a fundamentally new party and state apparatus and the improvement of their structure and functions and the principles of their activity.

Consistently and in detail the book analyzes and generalizes the tremendous, unique political experience of creation, development and administration of the apparatus of the CPSU and the Soviet state and reveals the main directions in the party's activity to improve administrative matters at the stage of mature socialism.

A very valuable aspect of K.U. Chernenko's monograph is the elaboration and elucidation of the question of the work style of the party and state apparatus. As the author notes, this is a tremendous asset of the CPSU and the Soviet people and an outstanding achievement of creative Marxism-Leninism.

The book devotes great attention to the scientific approach as an important factor determining the content of the Leninist style in party and state work. The organic unity of theoretical and practical activity is one of the chief requirements of the scientific approach.

A strictly scientific approach characterizes all party documents relating to the resolution of internal tasks and the securing of the foreign policy conditions for communist building. The most important aspect of the CPSU's activity -- to determine the general prospects for society's development, elaborate the correct policy line and organize the working people to implement that line -- is inconceivable without the scientific leadership of society, mastery of the social and economic laws of public life and the management of social processes.

The collective nature of leadership is one source of the CPSU's wisdom and its very high prestige among the masses.

The methods of the collective work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat, the author notes, are the model by which all party components and organizations are guided and for which they strive.

In the section devoted to this important principle of party leadership Comrade K.U. Chernenko dwells in detail on the Georgian Communist Party's work experience. The work style of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, he notes, is distinguished by persistent struggle against the slightest deviations from the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership, true collegiality and consideration for public opinion. An atmosphere of free and frank exchange of opinions, comradely exactness and a mutually demanding attitude has become established in the bureau and secretariat. "The annual summing up of the results of the bureau's and the secretariat's work at Central Committee plenums has become the rule. As well as assessing their activity, these plenums define the main milestones in the program of action for the following year. Commissions and councils for various aspects of activity are attached to the Central Committee. The book notes that a similar style is now being adopted by party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

The constant involvement of members of elected bodies in firsthand organizational work has increased the prestige of the elected bodies themselves and strengthened their ties with Communists and nonparty people. At the same time this effectively serves the cause of increasing the responsibility of workers and strengthens executive discipline.

The positive processes in the republic's economic and social life and its party organization's shift toward addressing people's real problems and needs have been determined to a significant extent by the deepening of the democratic foundations of the administration of state and public affairs, the strengthening and development of ties between party and soviet organs and the broad masses of working people and their constant, systematic involvement in the discussion of the most important political and economic tasks.

A section which has been significantly expanded and deepened in the new edition gives a more detailed analysis of the Georgian Communist Party's activity in improving work with cadres, improving the style of the activity of party, soviet and economic organs and establishing a sound moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives, which was ultimately led to tangible positive results.

The Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party, the book notes, give a high appraisal of the successes achieved by the republic in communist building. They express approval and support for the principled, uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena and for the strengthening of party and state discipline launched by the Georgian party organization after the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party Gorkom.

The author stresses particularly that the party leadership's success is only ensured when scientific competence and a correctly elaborated program of action are augmented by what V.I. Lenin defined as "knowing how to get things done." Seeking businesslike party activity, the book says, means doing everything possible to eliminate the gulf between work and deeds and the habit of holding too many useless meetings and establishing both -- in leading party organs and in primary party organizations -- a businesslike approach, efficiency and a high standard of work.

The 26th CPSU Congress set an example of a purposeful, businesslike approach organically fused with great revolutionary ideals. The scientifically substantiated program put forward by the congress for transferring the USSR's national economy onto a primarily intensive path of development and turning resolutely toward efficiency and quality is the focus of attention for party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives. Success in implementing the main task -- that of steadily improving the people's material and spiritual life and creating the most favorable conditions for the all-around development of the individual -- depends on how energetically and consistently the outlined measures are implemented.

These urgent tasks of today are reflected in the section "The Main Field of Activity -- the Economy," which is considerably updated, expanded and deepened in the second edition. Making use of very rich factful material, the author shows how measures to improve the economic machinery are being implemented in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress demands and how, with skillful collaboration between party, soviet and economic organs, the plans outlined are being successfully implemented and major problems resolved, an important component of this process being the implementation of the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The monograph covers a wide range of questions on the theory and practice of administrative activity and raises fundamental, very urgent questions for all components of the party and state apparatus. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the experience accumulated, a number of fundamental provisions are put forward on such important avenues of work as the monitoring and verification of execution, criticism and self-criticism, work with working people's letters and well-organized business correspondence. Questions of cadre policy and of strengthening the party's ties with the masses are further developed.

K.U. Chernenko's book, which is intended for the broad party and soviet aktiv, helps to improve ideological and political work among the masses and helps people to master in depth the leninist style of work in all sectors of communist building. [end of unattributed review]

A Very Necessary, Valuable Work

The second, amended and revised edition of the book by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of our party's Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus," is of inestimable significance in the dissemination of Leninist ideas on the style and methods of leadership and administration. The first edition of this book was of inestimable service to Communists.

The book became a standard reference work for many party and soviet workers. Its second edition is arousing great interest in all of us, since it has substandial amendments taking account of the party's experience of work up to the present day. It will help us to master the Leninist theory and practice of party building.

The book traces consistently and in chronological order how V.I. Lenin, leader of the world's first socialist state, elaborated his teaching on the new type of party, how the formation and development of the party and state apparatus took place and how this apparatus implemented and continues to implement the building of the new life.

The main focus of attention is the Leninist work style of the party and state apparatus, which is essentially a means of mastering the art of winning. Here we see revealed all its features, the whole range of important, constantly developing ways, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and the Leninist principles of party and state leadership.

The most important, fundamental aspects of these methods are communist commitment in assessing any phenomena and resolving any tasks; scientific substantiation and efficiency in party work; the organic unity of theoretical and practical activity; the comprehensive approach to party work and its planning; the quality of the decisions adopted and the organization of their execution.

Closely associated with these problems are questions of the development of the creative activeness and initiative of working people, first and foremost Communists, and the strengthening of discipline, organization, criticism and self-criticism, which the party regards as a necessary condition of the progressive development of society and the work of party and public organizations and as an effective means of educating and training not only party cadres but the broad masses of working people.

The book elucidates in detail the key problems of strengthening the party's ties with the masses and of work with letters and the receiving of citizens as one of the most important forms of such ties.

Of greater interest, undoubtedly, is the book's examination of the positive experience of the Georgian Communist Party's activity in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party Gorkom, experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee which has become the property of all the country's party organizations. This evaluation is very much binding upon the republic's entire party organization, including our Tbilisi city's Oktyabrskiy Rayon, and we are also gearing our party organizations to further broaden and deepen this experience in their ideopolitical and organizational work among the masses.

The great wealth of material set out in K.U. Chernenko's book will undoubtedly help us to better organize the struggle to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions the Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR's Party Organizations in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation"-- a document which has acquired partywide significance and which Georgia's Communists and all its working people are now acting upon. [end of Azirov review]

Guide to Action

It is hard for us party workers to overestimate the significance of the second, revised and amended edition of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's book "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus."

The revisions and amendments in the book's second edition include an analysis of the major events of the past 2 years in our country's sociopolitical life that have influenced the work of the party and state apparatus.

The main and determining event of that period, as is well known, was the 26th CPSU Congress which substantially enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building and provided reliable guidelines for many years to come. From the viewpoint of the Communists' forum the author also examines questions of further improving the party and state apparatus and the style of its activity under conditions of developed socialism.

The labor collective, K.U. Chernenko stresses, holds a special place in Soviet society's political system, in deepening and broadening socialist democracy and in strengthening the party's ties with the masses. Essentially, labor collectives are the primary cell not only of the economic but also the sociopolitical organism in which the totality of socialist social relations are formed. The unity and cohesion of Soviet society as a whole depends very much on the extent to which the collective is ideologically cohesive and strong and the extent to which an atmosphere of exactingness, principledness, comradely mutual assistance and concern for working people is established within the collective.

I will quote the example of our labor collective whose role in managing production and social development has recently increased immeasurably. This is confirmed by our success in improving production efficiency and output quality and in creating suitable conditions for the work, daily life and leisure of the plant's workers. We are achieving this thanks to working people's active participation in the discussion and resolution of state, economic and social matters and of all questions concerning the collective. A standing production conference, an innovators' council, a society of inventors and rationalizers, people's control and "Komsomol Searchlight" groups and posts, an economic analysis bureau, a cadres' social section and other voluntary associations of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees have been created and are in operation here.

Examining the multifaceted problems of party and state apparatus activity through the prism of the 26th CPSU Congress' tasks, K.U. Chernenko brings to the fore questions of the consistent assertion of a Leninist work style at all levels. The book clearly indicates ways of resolving the complex new questions of the present day and of galvanizing the masses to achieve the goals set. Therein lies its great value. [end of Lomadze review]

KUNAYEV RECEIVES MEMBERS OF MOSCOW ARTS THEATER

LD211006 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A meeting at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee:

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakstan Communist Party Central Committee today received a large group of artists from the Moscow Order of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution and Order of the Labor Red Banner Academic Arts Theater of the USSR named after Gorkiy, who are on tour in Alma Ata.

Comrade Kunayev sincerely welcomed the arts theater group. He told them about the immense socioeconomic and cultural changes which have taken place in Kazakhstan, changes which are the result of the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, the great work carried out by the republican party organization and the coordinated work of workers, farmers, specialists, scientists and those involved in the arts. He noted the scale of socialist competition for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, to usher in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner. The importance of constantly developing creative contacts, the way in which the cultures of the Soviet republics influence and enrich each other, and the contribution made by theatrical workers to the solution of tasks in the ideological and moral upbringing of Soviet people and the building of communism was stressed during a warm conversation.

People's Artists of the USSR Yefremov and Smoktunovskiy expressed warm gratitude to the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee for their cordial reception.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON CSA FIGURES

LD240310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to top up the stocks of fodder for public sector stockfarming. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has reported, over 120 million tons of hay and haylage have now been laid in. About 127 million tons of prepared silage have been laid in, which is 51 percent of the plan.

Eduard Viktorovich Bessarabov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, commenting on these data at our request, noted that in the past weeks the rate of laying in of all types of fodder was high. The farms' main efforts are now concentrated on laying in silage. There are great possibilities for increasing the stocks of silage.

On many farms there are still considerable areas of unharvested corn. The haulm of various crops, including sugar beets, mass harvesting of which is now under way everywhere, is also being used extensively for silage making. Weather conditions are also making it possible to top off the stocks of hay. In a number of areas a good aftercrop of grasses has grown. On the irrigated land of the south there is still the opportunity of cutting alfalfa.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are beginning to lift edible roots. Quite a good harvest of edible roots ahs been obtained, but as Comrade Bessarabov noted, the rate of harvesting is low so far. Farms have begun to remove straw from the fields more quickly, but this work is not being done sufficiently actively everywhere. This means not only that the opportunity of obtaining additional fodder is lost, but also that autumn plowing is delayed.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23 SEP REPORTED

LD240226 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers of Kokchetav Oblast are threshing grain crops on the last 300,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

A good harvest of grain crops has been obtained by farms in Stavropol, Rostov, Donetsk and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts. Saratov, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk and some other oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine are completing their plans. Grain and pulse crops have been threshed on 5.5 million hectares in the past week. State purchases of grain continue. They have been well organized in Azerbaijan, Estonia, Lithuania, Aktyubinsk, Gorkiy, Kaluga, Lvov and other oblasts of the RSFSR, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The harvesting of sunflower seed is coming to an end in Georgia and the Kuban. Mass work is in progress in the Ukraine and Moldavia. (0600 GMT)

Autumn plowing has been carried out on almost 500,000 hectares, 25 percent of plan, in Kokchetav Oblast. (0700 GMT)

Potatoes have been lifted from half the sown area in Ryazan Oblast. A total of 165,000 tons has been delivered so far. (0800 GMT)

In Turkmenia this year over 10,000 hectares more land has been sown to rice, which is being harvested now; 32,000 tons has been promised this year. (1330 GMT)

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD240512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Sep 82

["On the Country's Fields" program, presented by Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, Deputy Chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] The harvest of eared grain crops has entered its final stage. The combines are leaving the fields in an increasing number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts. Threshing of grain is in progress, basically, on the farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Urals, West and East Siberia and north Kazakhstan.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been reaped on 107 million hectares at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country as a whole by 20 September. This is 91 percent of the total crop areas. The same crops have been threshed on almost 104 million hectares. During the last 7 days grain has been reaped on 3.7 million hectares and threshed on 5.5 million hectares. Almost 500,000 hectares of grain has been threshed during the week in each of Altay Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kustanay Oblast. Grain crops remain to be cleared from an area of 9 million hectares.

Mass threshing of groat crops -- millet, buckwheat and rice -- is in progress. Their yields are slightly higher than last year. This will make it possible to better supply the population's requirements for groat products. Two-thirds of the buckwheat acreage has already been cleared. Threshing of buckwheat has been completed by farms in Volgograd, Orenburg, Dnepropetrovsk and Donetsk Oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ukraine, Bashkiria, Tataria, Saratov Oblast, Ulyanovsk Oblast, Kuybyshev Oblast, Kursk Oblast and a number of other oblasts have almost completed this work. Millet has been cleared from 2 million hectares. This is 70 percent of the total area. Rice has been cleared from 121,000 hectares. This is 20 percent of the total area. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tajikistan, the Kalmyk SSR, the Chechen-Ingush SSR and Rostov Oblast began harvesting rice during the last few days. As I have mentioned earlier, the rice harvest is a fair one. However, the main task for rice growers now is to avoid upsetting the harvest timetable. They must ensure that combines work very productively and prevent losses during these days when the weather conditions are very favorable. The grain must be processed in a flow system. It must be sent intensively to procurement enterprises.

Mass harvesting of grain corn has begun in all the country's corn-growing zones. Corn grain has been cleared on 700,000 hectares. Yields are pleasing the farmers. Farms in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are completing the threshing of grain corn. Sunflower has been cleared from 17 percent of the total area. Threshing of sunflower is nearing completion on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Georgia and Krasnodar Kray. Mass threshing of sunflower is in progress in Moldavia and the Ukraine. Sugar beets have been cleared from 766,000 hectares. The rate at which the roots are delivered to the sugar factories needs to be stepped up.

All the cotton growing republics are picking raw cotton. Over 2 million tons of raw cotton has already been procured. Harvesting of fiber-flax is nearing completion. Fiber-flax still must be cleared from 10 percent of the total area. Flax-pulling has been completed by farms in the Lithuanian SSR. Digging-up of potatoes and harvesting of vegetables are continuing. These crops have been cleared from almost half the total area.

Sowing of winter crops is in progress. The area in which this work is in progress has shifted to the southern areas of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia. The Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics are commencing sowing.

In all, winter crops have been sown on 26 million hectares. During the last 7 days they have been sown on 4.4 million hectares. The plan for plowing of underwinter fallow has been 34 pecent fulfilled. The rate at which this work is being carried out in the country is a whole needs to be considerably increased.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESS

PM230757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "In the Fields of the Country"]

[Text] According to information received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration 103.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) -- 88 percent of the total sown area -- had been harvested, and 98.2 million hectares -- 95 percent of the amount harvested -- had been threshed by 13 September.

Some 4.56 million hectares of pulse crops -- 89 percent of the total sown area -- 424,000 hectares of grain corn, 347,000 hectares of sunflowers, and 335,000 hectares of sugar beet have been harvested. Some 819,000 hectares of flax -- 80 percent of the sown area -- had been pulled, and 754,000 hectares of potatoes -- 25 percent of the sown area -- had been lifted.

Some 21.4 million hectares -- 52 percent of the planned total -- had been sown to winter crops and fall plowing had been completed on 28.4 million hectares -- 25 percent of the planned total.

Last week was again distinguished by the rapid rate of harvesting in the east of the country. In this period machine operators in Altay Kray, farms in Kokchetav Oblast, and farmers in Tselinograd Oblast threshed more than 1 million hectares, 877,000 hectares, and 810,000 hectares of grain respectively.

The highest figure was, however, achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kustanay Oblast -- 1,269,000 hectares. This is a record for this year's harvest in the country's eastern region. An average of 200,000 hectares of grain a day are being threshed there. The so-called batch [portsionnyy] method of unloading grain is in wide use. Trailers are positioned at fixed intervals through the fields. The link members unload the hoppers of their combines themselves. The drivers' sole concern is to form up truck trailer trains and get them to the threshing floors as quickly as possible. As a result the combines are never standing idle. This progressive technique has been adopted by many harvesting and transport links in the biggest grainproducing area, Kazakhstan. There is a common desire to complete harvesting within a minimum timeframe and without losses, and to overfulfill socialist pledges for grain sales to the state.

In the country as a whole, 8.1 million hectares of grain crops were harvested and 11.9 million hectares of grain were threshed in the course of the week. Only in the East Siberia Region is the speed of operations giving cause for concern. Less than half of the area sown to grain there has been harvested to date. In Irkutsk and Chita Oblasts a mere 46 percent and 30 percent, respectively, has been harvested. The weather in these places is favorable and harvesting must be sharply accelerated over the next few days in order to beat the frosts which are liable to occur in September.

Sugar beet harvesting is getting underway; yields are good in most areas sown to the crop and since harvesting was late in getting started this year it must be gathered in full and rapidly.

Economic organizations in Donetsk Oblast have set a good example of mutual aid among neighboring oblasts. They have sent farms in Vinnitsa Oblast, the initiators of the all-union competition for increased sugar production, 2,000 drivers with trucks.

The truck drivers' smooth operation will be guaranteed by their being part of harvesting and transport detachments alos comprising representatives of other industrial oblasts in the republic. Most of them drive large-capacity truck-trailers. The best routes and loading and unloading times have been calculated by computer for every truck for the whole of harvesting time. By organizing the work in this way the drivers' labor productivity can be increased by 15-20 percent.

Cotton harvesting continues in Central Asia. More than a million tons has been procured to date.

There is still much to be done on the land in September. Rice harvesting, for example, has only just begun. The first 50,000 hectares of the crop have been threshed. Only small amounts of grain corn and sunflowers have been harvested. It is very important at this time to maintain a smooth flow and to try and achieve a high level of labor productivity at every point in the harvesting chain.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON CONTINUING HARVEST TASKS

PM221211 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed Agricultural Review: "Time Is Short"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 103.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut by 13 September on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. This is 88 percent of the area. Some 98.2 million hectares had been threshed, which is 95 percent of the cut area.

The week under review saw a smaller increase in the threshed area. On the one hand, many farms have all but finished harvesting, while on the other a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not making adequate use of material and technical facilities to finish harvest work and grain procurements as quickly as possible. In the RSFSR, grain has been cut on 61.5 million hectares, which is 88 percent of the area. Some 58.8 million hectares have been threshed. At the same time, only 47 percent has been harvested in Yaroslavl Oblast, 51 percent in Kostroma Oblast, 52 percent in Vologda Oblast and 65 percent in Kalinin Oblast. Farms in the East Siberia Economic Region are noticeably lagging behind. There, more than one-half of the crops remains to be cut.

More than 21 million hectares have been cut in Kazakhstan. Swaths have been threshed on 18.7 million hectares. The harvesting rate is pretty high. Last week in Kustanay Oblast, for example 200,000 hectares were being harvested daily. Nine-tenths of the wheat shipped to elevators here is logged as hard, strong and quality wheat. The oblast's farmers are working to fulfill their high pledges on sales of grain to the state.

Work continues among the hulled crops. It is important not to allow the main and catch crops of buckwheat and millet to stand too long, to bring them all in and send as much quality grain as possible to the state.

More and more regions are starting to harvest corn for grain. This work has been carried out on 424,000 hectares, which is 11 percent of the area. The harvest is good in Uzbekistan -- more than 70 quintals per hectare. Leading farms in Kabardino-Balkaria are threshing 60-70 quintals. Farms in Moldavia and the Kuban have started harvesting seed corn, cultivated by industrial methods.

The latter half of September is the time to embark on the mass lifting of sugar beet. Harvesting units are out in the fields in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Central-Chernozem and other zones. So far 335,000 hectares of roots have been lifted. Everywhere the harvest is better than last year. It is important everywhere to make wide use of progressive methods of harvesting, transporting, storing and processing the raw beets, to follow the example of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, and get the maximum amount of sugar from each hectare.

Only 754,000 hectares of potatoes have been harvested -- 25 percent of the plantings. The rate is lower than last year, especially in Bryansk and Kalinin Oblasts which have large areas of potatoes. Harvesting and procurement of tubers must be speeded up. Deserving of approval in this respect is the valuable initiative by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ramenskiy, Naro-Fominskiy, Podolskiy and Domodedovskiy Rayons in Moscow Oblast and patronage enterprises and organizations which decided to complete the high-quality harvesting of potatoes by 25 September and fulfill the plan for sales to the state and shipments to Moscow before 29 September.

There is still much to do on the vegetable plantations. Some 408,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested, which is 32 percent of the area. The interests of the food complex demand that the urgent work be stepped up and that supplies of a wide range of vegetables for the population be improved.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON FODDER PROCUREMENT STATUS

PM221545 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

["Diary prepared by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists" under the rubric "How Are Russia's Farms Preparing for the Coming Winter?": "What You Procure Is What You Will Feed to The Animals"]

[Text] The harvest continues in Russia's fields. The farmers are striving to complete the reaping, the lifting of potatoes and sugar beets and the gathering of other crops in good time. Work in the fodder fields is equally intensive. By 13 September, as the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, the republic had procured 43.2 million tons of coarse and succulent fodder (in terms of fodder units), which is 3.4 million tons more than by the same time last year.

This year, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have devoted more attention to hay procurement. Some 30 million tons of hay have been laid in -- 83 percent of plan. Farms have fulfilled or nearly fulfilled the targets laid down in Moscow, Ivanovo, Tula, Leningrad and Pskov Oblasts, Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays and the Karelian and Mari ASSR's. Considerably less hay than the possible volume has been procured on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Smolensk, Gorkiy, Kursk, Kuybyshev and Perm Oblasts and the Mordovian ASSR.

It is difficult to make good hay in bad weather, so the available ventilators must be used to full capacity for active drying of grasses. That is what they are doing on the farms of Kaliningrad, Sverdlovsk and Rostov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray and elsewhere. In many places a good aftermath has been obtained. This must be harvested in a very short space of time in order to give the grasses time to grow back and enter the winter in good condition. Ryazan Oblast ranks last in terms of fodder procurement in the Central Region. Nonetheless people there are in no hurry to harvest the well-grown aftermath and tolerate disorganization and thriftlessness.

In the fields the harvesting of silage crops is in full swing, a special place being occupied by corn. Comprehensive detachments have been set up on many farms. They are provided with the necessary machinery and transport and work on a team contract basis. Now it is important to ensure that they operate efficiently and harmoniously and use every hour of fine weather as productively as possible. By 13 September 53.5 million tons of silage had been laid in.

In order to improve its quality the state has allocated a considerable quantity of preservatives to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. These should be used skillfully and correctly. Some 12.8 million tons of silage has already been laid down with chemical preservatives. This work is taking place on a large scale and to a high standard in Vologda, Novgorod, Kalinin and Kirov Oblasts.

The Belgorod Oblast farms have put forward an initiative on increasing the production of mixed silage. In recent years they have procured 2-3 tons of this fodder per sow in the main herd. Last year the use of this fodder made it possible to save 40,000 tons of feed grain.

Great experience in the use of such silage has been accumulated on Ilich Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Proletarskiy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Chernyanskiy Rayon and Frunze Kolkhoz in Belgorodskiy Rayon. For the coming winter period the oblast will procure at least 3 tons per sow and 2 tons per cow of mixed silage made from corn, fodder beet and sugar beet, vegetable farming waste and so forth. The Belgorod Oblast farmers' initiative demands the broadest possible dissemination.

In all economic regions there are major reserves for supplementing fodder stocks, and straw from grain crops is an important one. Much is being done to ensure its full preservation on the farms of the Moscow region, Orenburg and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and the Chuvash and North Osetian autonomous republics, where straw is being gathered rapidly from the fields, transported to the livestock units and stored well.

At the same time leaders and specialists on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are only slowly gathering in the straw and tolerate a big gap between threshing and stacking, which not only leads to a deterioration in quality and a reduction in fodder resources, but also delays the subsequent operations in the fields. Miscalculations of this kind are being tolerated in Kostroma, Kirov and Kurgansk Oblasts.

In the Central Chernozem, North Caucasus and Volga Economic Regions there is the possibility of supplementing fodder resources by collecting sunflower heads and the stems and cobs from corn harvested for grain.

At the same time, next year's harvest of grasses must not be forgotten. Seed has been collected from 56 percent of the planned area. This work is well organized in Leningrad, Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts. Penza and Kaliningrad Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves with full supplies of seed. On leading farms seed cleaning machinery is working to full capacity and much is being done to fulfill the plan for grass seed procurements for state resources. Unfortunately this good example is not followed everywhere. Some seed stations in Kurgansk Oblast and the Kalmyk ASSR have fulfilled their plans for procuring seed for state resources by only 10-15 percent. Grass seed procurement work is also progressing only poorly in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Orel, Ryazan, Yaroslavl and Orenburg oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR.

Only efficient organization of work and highly productive use of machinery make it possible to utilize all reserves for accumulating fodder and grass seed. Agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must step up fodder procurement, do all they can to fully supply requirements for fodder stocks for public livestock raising and for livestock belonging to citizens personally and display thrifty concern for the future yield from the meadows.

TSENTROSOYUZ CHIEF SMIRNOV ON FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

PM221625 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 82, Signed to Press 13 Sep 82 p 2

["Our Interview" with Tsentrosoyuz Board Chairman A.A. Smirnov: "The Cooperative Workers' Contribution"]

[Text] [Question] Aleksey Alekseyevich, what contribution are the country's cooperative workers making to the implementation of the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum?

[Answer] The plenum decisions confront Soviet consumer cooperatives with a range of tasks. The paramount task, as always, is that of improving the standard of trade services for the population. Without this the social reshaping of the countryside is impossible. In order to resolve it successfully, it is necessary first and foremost to offer customers a wide range of high-quality goods and foodstuffs. And I want to talk about what cooperative workers can and must do to increase commodity resources.

In the light of the Food Program demands, the country's cooperative workers plan in the current 5-year period to put into commodity circulation foodstuffs worth R57 billion. This must be done on the basis of more efficient utilization of local potential and raw material resources.

One of the cooperative workers' chief preoccupations is that of increasing purchases of agricultural products from the population and from kolkhozes and expanding the trade in these products in cities and industrial centers.

It must be openly admitted that cooperative workers are still making a poor job of assimilating resources of eggs and poultry and rabbit meat, and rural inhabitants, especially in remote population centers, sometimes have difficulties selling other products from personal plots.

As is known, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a decisive part to play in increasing agricultural output. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee May plenum noted that personal plots have a considerable part to play in the production of meat, milk, poultry and especially potatoes, vegetables and fruit. At the moment there are over 30 million personal plots. This year consumer cooperatives will purchase 1 million tons of meat from them. Next year this is to increase by a further 100,000 tons. At least 70 percent of the meat will be sold in cities and worker settlements.

Another reserve is horticultural associations. There are 24,600 of them at the moment. They have 4 million members and 241,000 hectares of land. Last year the associations harvested 500,000 tons of fruit and berries and 2 million tons of potatoes and vegetables. The fruit and vegetable growers keep 387,000 head of domestic poultry on their plots. The stockraising and arable farming output of personal plots is potentially a substantial supplement to our diet.

Consumer cooperative workers are expanding the network of permanent and seasonal reception and procurement centers in the countryside and directly at fruit and vegetable growing cooperatives. Trade in gardening equipment, fertilizers and plant protection agents is being improved.

[Question] Readers of the weekly report that in some places personal plots are not being fully exploited for the purpose of increasing food resources. What steps are consumer cooperatives taking in this sphere?

[Answer] All consumer cooperatives' work with personal plots is being placed on a fundamentally new footing. Cooperative bodies, in conjunction with soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, are trying to utilize all means at their disposal -- mass organizational, economic and educational -- to obtain greater and greater output from personal plots.

It is necessary here to note the two aspects of the problem. As for procurements and helping suppliers offload surpluses of agricultural products, this is the direct duty of cooperative workers.

Besides strengthening the material and technical base of procurement we are trying to get closer to the suppliers by doing the rounds. The plot holder saves a lot of time and money if the products are picked up directly at the plot.

The introduction of contracts, especially long-term ones, helps to exploit more fully the potential of every personal plot.

At the moment cooperatives have contracts only with one-third of the personal plots which possess livestock and poultry, which, of course, is far from satisfactory. The aim is, in the very near future, to conclude contracts for the sale of agricultural produce with 80 percent of the plots offering commodity products.

If one is talking about such incentives as supplying personal plots with young livestock and poultry, concentrated feed, mineral fertilizers, seed and seedlings, agricultural equipment and industrial goods in heavy demand (for barter trade), then here we, as a trading organization, can offer only what we get from industry and agriculture.

In conjunction with party, soviet and agricultural organs and supply organizations we must do all we can to unswervingly carry out the party and government's instructions on attending to personal plots.

[Question] How else can consumer cooperatives stimulate the production and sale of agricultural surpluses?

[Answer] Our setting up of a material incentive fund for increased production and purchases of livestock products from these plots is helping to strengthen the consumer cooperative system's links with citizens' personal plots. This year the fund will amount to around R40 million.

It is considered that this measure will also contribute to the solution of the task of purchasing from the population, at prices agreed for the 5-year plan, at least 5.3 million tons of meat, 6.8 billion eggs, 15 million tons of potatoes, 4.7 million tons of vegetables and many other products.

I want to point out that the hackneyed approach to work with personal plots and horticultural associations, which is still in evidence, unfortunately, must be eliminated. Here cooperative workers are trying to take into account the specific features of the individual regions of the country. In a number of RSFSR oblasts, for example, there has recently been a marked expansion of purchases of milk surpluses from the population. In Kurgan Oblast consumer cooperatives are carrying out this work in close collaboration with the Dairy Industry Association, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the oblast motor transport administration.

In exchange for the milk purchased on a contract basis the oblast's dairy industry enterprises will supply consumer cooperatives this year with 90 tons of butter and 250 tons of meat which will be sold in cities and worker settlements at agreed prices.

The experience of Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Sumy, Rostov and Moscow Oblasts and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays shows what can be achieved by developing mass rabbit farming on personal plots.

[Question] What extra reserves do consumer cooperatives intend to use to increase the contribution to the food program?

[Answer] Primarily, more fattening of livestock and poultry on consumer cooperatives' subsidiary plots. During the 5-year period the plan is to obtain 423,700 tons of extra meat, that is, 2.5 times as much as in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In order to cope successfully with the plan, around 5 million hogs, nearly 1.5 million head of cattle and over 1.2 million sheep and goats have to be supplied for fattening.

I will note that while formerly hog fattening, for instance, developed mainly at public catering enterprises, now fattening points are being created at bakery combines and canneries and in all consumer societies, rayon procurement offices, rayon consumer trade cooperative unions and rayon consumer societies. In all, an additional 2,050 stock-raising units for 655,00 head of livestock must be created.

But that is only one condition for successful work. The fodder problem has not been fully resolved and there are difficulties in the acquisition of young animals on state farms.

The cooperative workers can do a lot themselves to create their own breeding stock. The Omsk Oblast Potrebsoyuz, for instance, has created cooperative interfarm reproduction units which last year produced over 5,000 piglets. This not only met the needs of consumer cooperative subsidiary farms but also allowed the sale of a considerable number of piglets to the population.

Considerable reserves for cooperative workers are to be found in poultry raising. Every year we obtain an additional 8,000-10,000 tons of meat by this means. Of course, that is still very little. That is why in the course of the 5-year plan 438 poultry units for 9.5 million birds and 89 incubator stations must be built and about 71.5 million poultry fattened.

The country's Food Program also orients cooperative workers toward increasing the production of marketable fish. We are planning to bring the fish catch and production up to 61,600 tons over the 5-year period.

Tajikistan cooperative organizations, for instance, have managed to obtain 35-40 quintals of fish from 1 hectare of water, which not only makes it possible to meet the population's requirements for valuable foodstuffs but also brings a profit. Nonetheless it must be admitted that this is only the start.

Subsidiary farms are developing only slowly in Armenian, Georgian, Yaroslval and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and Buryat ASSR Potrebsoyuzes. Fish production levels are still low in the Ukraine and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR.

Food industry cooperative enterprises intend to produce various foodstuffs worth $15.5 billion. Bread and bread products worth almost the same sum will be produced. Purchases of the gifts of nature will increase 130 percent, totaling 864,000 tons over the 5-year plan.

Cooperative public catering workers will make a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the projected program. Semiprepared culinary, confectionery and fancy baked goods worth R7.1 billion will be produced.

[Question] Aleksey Alekseyevich, considerable experience in building up foodstuff output has been accumulated in consumer cooperatives. How is it being disseminated?

[Answer] One form is all-union seminar-conferences of the sector's leading workers. One was held recently in Belorussia. Representatives of the boards of republic, kray, and oblast potrebsoyuzes discussed topical problems of consumer cooperatives' participation in the implementation of the Food Program and studied Belorussian cooperative workers' experience in increasing commodity resources.

The venue for the seminar was not chosen by chance: The republic's cooperative workers had launched a valuable initiative -- doubling commodity resources in the current 5-year plan by comparison with the 10th 5-Year-Plan and obtaining foodstuffs worth R2.3 billion.

This initiative is being backed up by specific deeds. Capital investments in the development of the material and technical base of procurements have been more than doubled and forms of procurement services for the population are being improved.

Belorussia has set about gradually creating well-equipped universal procurement complexes in every rayon (such complexes are operating in 25 of the republic's rayons), extensively organizing reception and procurement centers with facilities for selling commodities in exchange and creating mobile procurement centers.

However, that does not mean that the republic's cooperative workers have already resolved all questions. Like other organizations, they have shortcomings and difficulties. A large collective is now working on their elimination.

Cooperative workers in Gorkiy, Belgorod, Voronezh, Volgograd and Rostov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, Fergana Oblast (particularly the Kuvinskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz) and the Tatar ASSR are achieving new successes in the search for reserves. Their experience, like the experience of the other best organizations and enterprises, is now on display at a special exhibition at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

The country's consumer cooperative enterprises and organizations are expanding socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The cooperative workers are preparing to celebrate this notable date in our country's life with new labor achievements and to make their contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program even more substantial.

In the first 7 months of this year retail cooperative trade commodity turnover was R46 billion. In addition agricultural products worth R1.4 billion were sold in the cities. At their own enterprises they have produced foodstuffs worth R3.1 billion, which is R250 million more than the plan. Some 486,000 tons of meat -- 15 percent more than the corresponding period last year -- have been purchased from the population at agreed prices. Milk and milk product purchases have increased 42 percent, fruit purchases 28 percent and honey purchases 35 percent. Subsidiary farms have obtained a meat weight increase of 37,500 tons. From these and other sources the cooperative workers have secured about 30 percent of the turnover in the sale of foodstuffs.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KOKCHETAV AKTIV MEETING

LD210948 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The decisive phase of the harvest is in progress in the grain fields of Kokchetav Oblast. Over half the grain harvest has already been threshed. Ways of further intensifying this most important work were discussed on 10 September by a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, heads of rayon agricultural directorates and leaders of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, a number of enterprises in industry, construction, transport and communications, and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present. He said that all efforts must be concentrated on a punctual and high-quality completion of the harvest and on increasing the amount of grain handed over to the state. It is important to speed up the threshing of grain, to get harvesting machinery working and grain flowing from the threshing floors to procurement enterprises around the clock, and to completely eliminate losses. This is precisely the goal set by the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the report delivered to it by Comrade Brezhnev.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev said that it is necessary to make better use of equipment, not only in the harvest of grain, but also in the harvest and delivery of potato and vegetables, the collection of straw, the plowing of underwinter fallow and the preparation of seed. Shortcomings in animal husbandry should be eliminated more relentlessly in all areas. An increase in the numbers and productivity of cattle, a strengthening of the fodder base and comprehensive preparation for winter should be pursued more effectively.

Industry and construction must take additional steps for the successful fulfillment of targets and pledges and for the intensification of production. At the same time the question of improving political and organizational work, the ideological and moral upbringing of the working people and the work of the mass media and the further organization of competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR should not be overlooked.

The meeting was also attended by Imashev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ovsyanik, head of the virgin lands railway.

Comrades Kunayev and Imashev looked round the fields of Shchukinskiy Rayon and heard about the progress being made in bringing in the harvest. They met with mechanizers, managers and specialists from the farms, and inquired after the construction of health resorts in the Borovoye resort zone and the organization of working people's rest and recreation. They also visited the Okzhetpes sanatorium. Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev talked to Plyasunov, driver of a 100-ton road train from Shchukinsk No 2585 haulage depot and deputy to the Kazakh Supreme Soviet. New projects, the bus station and shops were inspected in the oblast center.

DETAILS OF BAGRAMYAN FUNERAL CEREMONY REPORTED

LD241024 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0926 GMT on 24 September carries a live relay from Red Square of the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Bagramyan. The announcer reviews the wartime feats of Bagramyan's 11th Guards Army and quotes briefly from his obituary. Wreaths include ones from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the General Staff, Moscow party organizations, Armenian authorities, workers, relatives and friends. The wreaths are borne at the head of the procession. The announcer notes that the funeral procession is entering Red Square and that thousands of workers and present on the square. Soldiers are lined up, wearing funereal ribbons. On the rostrums are party and government officials, military commanders, guests, foreign military attaches.

The funeral procession halts before the Lenin Mausoleum. The announcer then says that Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Kapitonov are mounting the central rostrum.

Dmitry Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, begins to speak. Ustinov reviews Bagramyan's early military career and the qualities he showed in his work and enumerates his orders and medals. We express our deep condolences to his family, relatives and friends, continues Ustinov. The Armed Forces of the USSR dip their banners to his memory, which will serve as a bright example of devotion to communism and ardent patriotism. Ustinov then declares the funeral meeting open.

The floor is turned over to Moscow City Party Committee Secretary Leonid Borisov, who also expresses grief and loss at Bagramyan's death.

He is followed by USSR first deputy minister of defense, Sergey Sokolov whose remarks are in the same vein.

After Sokolov finishes, Ustinov declares the meeting closed. The funeral march is played and the announcer says that the urn containing Bagramyan's ashes is borne to the Kremlin Wall and is placed in a niche and covered with a memorial plaque. The Soviet national anthem is played. The funeral ends as the announcer notes that wreaths are laid at the Kremlin Wall and troops march past. The live relay ends at 1040 GMT.

Ustinov Address

LD241236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1004 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Address by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, at the funeral of Marshal Bagramyan, at the Red Square -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the Soviet people and its armed forces have suffered a grave loss. Today we are accompanying Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, the eminent Soviet general, one of the active builders of the Soviet Armed Forces and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on his last journey.

Our hearts are filled with a sense of profound grief. A loyal son of the Communist Party, a major military figure, a hero of the Great Patriotic War and a man with a great and pure heart has passed away.

Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan dedicated his entire life to unselfish service to the party, to the people and to the cause of defending the socialist homeland. Having joined the ranks of the Soviet Army in 1920, he bound his future to it forever. The remarkable qualities of Ivan Khristoforovich as a skillful organizer of the training and education of soldiers and an exacting and caring leader were formed in command and staff work during the prewar period. The great organizational skill, firmess of will, purposefulness, ability to foresee the development of events, his initiative and creative attitude to work, which were typical of him, showed themselves particularly vividly during the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War.

From the first days of the war, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan occupied responsible posts. He was head of the Operations Department and chief of staff at the front. Soon afterwards, he was appointed commander of the army which carried out a number of successful offensive operations. From November 1943, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan was commander of the troops of the First Baltic Front and then of the Third Belorussian Front.

The troops under his command took part in the rout of the Hitler hordes at Kursk bulge and in the Belorussian, Baltic Region, East Prussian and other operations and in the capture of Koenigsberg Fortress. For oustanding results achieved by the frontline troops in the Belorussian operation and for the valor displayed, Ivan Khristoforovich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the postwar years the party entrusted Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan with the high-ranking posts of commander of the troops of a military district, chief inspector of the Ministry of Defense, head of the Military Academy of the General Staff, deputy minister of defense, and chief of the USSR rear forces.

He devoted his tremendous experience in command and staff work, his extensive knowledge and creative energy to solving the tasks of military construction and further enhancing the training and combatreadiness of the armed forces.

He displayed a truly party approach to the job, a high degree of exactingness and responsibility in all the posts he held.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan worked until the last days of his life in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Defense. He conducted great military-scientific work and took an active part in the military-patriotic upbringing of Soviet youth. Ivan Khristoforovich devoted much strength and energy to social and political activity. He was a delegate to a number of party congresses, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. His responsiveness, continual attention to people and generosity of heart earned him the genuine respect and profound love of the servicemen of the Army and Navy and of the whole Soviet people.

The services of Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan were highly assessed by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. He was awarded seven Orders of Lenin, the order of the October Revolution, many other USSR orders and medals, an inscribed weapon of honor, as well as orders and medals from a number of socialist and other countries.

At this sorrowful hour, as we see off our combat friend and comrade in arms on his last journey, we express our profound condolences to the family, relatives and friends of the deceased. The Soviet Armed Forces dip their combat banners before the memory of a loyal son of the party and the people, a courageous soldier, general and military commander. The shining image of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan will live forever in the hearts of the armed defenders of the socialist motherland. For new generations of Soviet people it will serve as a shining example of devotion to the ideals of communism, fiery patriotism and internationalism.

Comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I declare the funeral meeting dedicated to the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan open.

Borisov Speech

LD241224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Speech by Moscow City Party Committee Secretary Leonid Borisov at the funeral for Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Bagramyan in Red Square -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades! It is with a sense of profound grief that the working people of Moscow, together with all Soviet people and the men of our armed forces, are today seeing off Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, the eminent Soviet general and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on his last journey. It is bitter and painful to realize that a man whose entire life is a wonderful example of selfless devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, of unstinting service to the cause of the armed defense of the socialist motherland, is no longer among us. Boldness and decisiveness, courage and heroism, and the ability to lead troops were typical of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan throughout his service in the Soviet Army. Heroic pages in the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War are linked with his name. The supreme award of the motherland and many combat orders are recognition of the great services and organizational abilities of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan.

After the war, Ivan Khristoforovich worked in various responsible posts in the USSR Armed Forces. He took an active part in socio-political life. With the energy and persistance that were typical of him he implemented the decisions of the Communist Party on raising the combatreadiness of the army and navy.

The working people of Moscow knew Marshal Bagramyan well. They held him in great esteem and profound respect. Ivan Khristoforovich studied in Moscow. He spent many years working here. He visited Moscow enterprises and met the working people. He did a great deal to strengthen the ties of military units and formations with work collectives in the capital and to educate young people in the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and its armed forces. The Communists of Moscow repeatedly elected Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan as a delegate to party congresses and city party conferences.

Muscovites, together with the rest of the Soviet people, have a profound sense of a grave loss during these sorrowful minutes of farewell. The shining image of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, a loyal son of the Communist Party, a courageous general and a fiery patriot of the socialist motherland, will live on forever in the hearts of Muscovites. His glorious life will be an inspiring example of unselfish service for the party, the people and the great cause of communist construction.

Sokolov Speech

LD241228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1014 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov at the funeral for Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Bagramyan in Red Square -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and combat friends, the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy are in deep mourning at this time. It is hard to believe that the heart of one of the homeland's courageous soldiers, a renowned hero of the Great Patriotic War and an eminent Soviet military leader, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, has ceased beating forever.

Death has wrested from our combat formation an ardent communist and patriot, an experienced military leader and a loyal comrade and friend. Marshal Bagramyan, a son of the working people who was selflessly devoted to the ideas of the Great October Revolution and the cause of the Leninist Communist Party, will remain forever in the ranks of the outstanding Soviet military leaders, under whose command the valiant Soviet Army routed the Hitlerite horde, defended the freedom and independence of the land of the Soviets and saved the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery.

In many operations of the Great Patriotic War we were vividly shown the military leadership capabilities of Ivan Khristoforovich and his personal fearlessness and will to victory. Forces under the command of General Bagramyan boldly and resolutely fought against the enemy in the Ukraine, liberated the much-suffering Belorussian soil, cleared the Soviet Baltic Republics from the fascist invaders and defeated them in Eastern Prussia. All who fought with Ivan Khristoforovich know and recall what great importance he attached to thorough preparation for each battle and each operation. In this respect he assigned a special role to ensuring very high combat morale among the forces. As a front commander he was not sparing of his time to make contact with people and he constantly showed concern for them. He knew the soldier's heart and by personal example inspired the fighting men.

In the post-war years, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan occupied various responsible posts and unceasingly gave of his rich experience of life and combat to the cause of further enhancing the combat power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A remarkable feature in the activities of Marshal Bagramyan was his considerate attitude toward the military cadres, his skill in cultivating them and appreciating their work. Often he noted in a man precisely those virtues which later were displayed to the best effect on a concrete sector of military service.

Our comrade in arms and friend devoted much effort to scientific-military work and wrote a score of valuable military books. He made a major contribution to the education of youth along the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people. In the military field, in the army ranks, Ivan Khristoforovich traversed the glorious path of life until the last beat of his heart. At any post he held, he remained a faithful soldier of the Communist Party.

Dear Comrades, seeing off Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan on his last journey, we, his comrades in arms, on behalf of the army and navy, express most sincere sympathy to the family and next of kin of the deceased. We firmly believe that the new successes in the combat training of the Soviet Armed Forces and in strengthening the defense of our multinational homeland will best perpetuate his memory.

Farewell, Dear Friend and Comrade. Your glowing memory will always live in our hearts.

MVD INTERNAL FORCES DEPUTY CHIEF VITENKO DIES

PM231025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 4

[I.N. Vitenko obituary]

[Text] Lt Gen Ivan Nikiforovich Vitenko, chief of staff and first deputy chief of the USSR MVD Internal Forces, and Great Patriotic War participant, died in his 61st year 12 September 1982 after a short serious illness.

He devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, to which he had belonged since 1946.

I.N.Vitenko was born into a peasant family in Volodarka village in Kiev Oblast's Volodarskiy Rayon 20 September 1921. IN 1940 he began service in the USSR MVD Internal Forces, where he progressed from Red Army man to lieutenant general. After graduating from the USSR MVD Military Institute he worked in internal affairs organs and subsequently held responsible posts in the USSR MVD central apparatus. For a number of years he commanded a division, was first deputy chief of staff and, from 1975, was chief of staff of the USSR MVD Internal Forces.

I.N. Vitenko performed his official duty with a sense of high repsonsibiltiy in all the posts entrusted to him. He was marked by an exceptional diligence, competence, initiative, party principledness and persistence and an attentive and tactful attitude to people.

He made a considerable contribution to improving the training and education of personnel and to raising troops' combatreadiness. He took an active part in social and political life and was elected a Moscow City Soviet deputy.

I.N. Vitenko's services to the motherland were rated highly by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and many medals.

The bright memory of Ivan Nikiforovich Vitenko, that true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, ardent patriot of the motherland and courageous communist serviceman will be preserved in our hearts forever.

[Signed] N.A. Shchelokov, Yu.M. Churbanov, I.T. Bogatyrev, B.K. Elisov, B.V. Zabotin, P.A. Oleynik, N.A. Rozhkov, B.T. Shumilin, I.K. Yakovlev, I.Ya. Drozdetskiy, A.G. Sidorov, S.P. Ostashev, V.G. Samokhvalov, K.L. Kuznetsov, N.N. Krupin and O.M. Sergeyev.

OBITUARY OF RESERVE GENERAL CHUNCHUZOV

PM171217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 4

[P.A. Chunchuzov Obituary]

[Excerpts] Reserve Lt Gen Petr Antonovich Chunchuzov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly. The Soviet people have lost a true son, who devoted all his strength and knowledge to the service of the motherland and the cause of the CPSU, of which he had been a member since 1940.

P.A. Chunchuzov was born in the city of Armyansk in Crimea Oblast in 1918.

In the postwar period he graduated from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and served in responsible posts in the forces and in recent years within the apparatus of the commander in chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries.

[Signed] A.T. Altunin, A.I. Gribkov, D.A. Grinkevich, V.T. Dementyev, D.I. Litovtsev, V.A. Danilov, L.A. Vtorushin, I.G. Bichenko, N.G. Ganotskiy, A.G. Sitnikov and G.F. Turshatov.

GENERAL STATES TANKS PROTECT AGAINST RADIATION

PM171221 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Yu. Dmitriyev "conversation" with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I.I. Gusakovskiy: "Armor and Men"]

[Excerpt] [Question] In the course of duty you often visit the troops and tactical exercise fields. Please describe the modern armored units.

[Answer] We used to fight mainly on the renowed "thirty-fours." This was an excellent, reliable vehicle. It is not for nothing that it is now mounted on a pedestal in many cities and capitals of the liberated countries. But what has taken over from the wartime tanks strikes even us former soldiers. A tank today, for instance the T-72, is smaller than its precedessor, the T-34. But it is far stronger and more resistant -- it can force broad water obstacles without a pause, boldly ford a river and cross deserts, forests and swamps and mountainous terrain.

The armor of a modern tank reliably protects the crew against thermal blast radiation, and the penetrating radiation from a nuclear explosion. On board is a selection of all sorts of instruments -- optical, electrical -- which makes it possible to control the vehicle reliably and accurately and to maintain rapid gunfire day and night. Here new stabilizing devices help the crew to fire accurately at high speed without stopping the motor. In brief, our armored units have been and remain the ground forces' main strike force.